Chicago Daily Tribune.

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NESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1863.

THE NEWS.

e House was busy in debate on the
ription bill, which will probably
is afternoon. Other needed milita-
are in what seems to us very
process of preparation, which are
ed by the near approach of the
the session. If these great meas-
ll it will be only because a few cap-
and weak Union men co-operate
the traitors in postponing and defeat-
ion which shall invigorate and
the sinews of war. The people will
ber all such.

he House yesterday, Mr. Dunn of
s came out strongly and eloquently
the Copperheads, and administered
ing chastisement upon them.

Senate has passed a bill for remov-
Sioux from Minnesota.

important adjunct to an army in
war has seemingly awaited Gen.
's vigorous policy to secure it in the
f the Potomac. Deserters are to be
Desertion is death.

ad come to believe that McClellan
fame to lose, though we were aware
carried away with him, in a small
what passed as a miracle of sol-
devotion and more than filial affec-
General Scott. We have often
dden to admire that particular
in the do-nothing [illegible]. It seems
n this was bogus, and that his
weakness was shown where a weak
d inordinate conceit are sure to
record themselves, in insubordina-
disobedience of orders of superi-
as for Little Mac.

went up with a bound yester-
en cents on the dollar. It is now
t $1.72 1-4. The reason is found in
ring item among the Washington
es:

mittee of Conference finally agreed to-
tain the three hundred millions legal-
se in the Finance bill.

enate bill provided for the issuing
ty millions of Legal Tender, while
bill provided for three hundred
It would seem that the Senate
e gave way—that Morrill and
gham prevailed in their efforts to
e the circulating medium by fright-
of currency. They stubbornly
laying of such a tax on the banks
l make room for the additional
of Legal Tender notes, and we see
of such wicked action in the ad-
gold seven per cent. in a single day.

EKING TIDE WATER.

of our cotemporaries at the east-
, up to the present time, unaware
arnestness of the Northwest in
n outlet for her great staples, a
to the tide water which shall
the producer of all his hard-earn-
, we refer the still incredulous to
t of a meeting last evening in this
the interesting and valuable ac-
ing statistics. Chiming happily in
same comes the action initiated
in the Wisconsin Legislature.
hwest is aware of her rights and
to the robberies of long
perpetrated upon her
the soil the appeal she now
ntemplates no "treaty," contra-
Constitutional restriction on ne-
n with foreign powers, but comes
as an official commercial request.
Canadian neighbors will see thei-
rest in such an increase of their
canal facilities as may enable
tide of breadstuffs to flow down
Lawrence in a cheap and wide
he lost now promised us. It is
ls seeking tide-water.

THE RISE IN GOLD.

ws of gravity seem to be reversed
e of gold. The buoyancy of that
ndeed remarkable. Yesterday it
ring aloft, speculators watching
e bulls aiding its flight. It scored
fire, reaching seven per cent. as
ce of the day. And so paper money
fall was worth only twenty-eight
the dollar, where it had been
irty-three when the day began.
he matter? Gold is not too high
pond to forces operating at the
of the beam. What do we find
er end of the beam to create the
yesterday? Why the rag-money
nd the Congressmen, who are
money makers, or in the interest
hinplaster shops. They do not
the business of spewing a mess
emable issues upon the people
ve any check. They call this
g the Banks that have done so
the country." Wall street reads
and in the prospect of a fresh
rom the banks that have imm-
country, and at the promise of
st issue of greenbacks. Wall
excited, and gold goes kiting.
may prove to have been a pro-
for the people, that of yesterday.
l on a possibility, yea, perhaps a
, but may itself defeat it. We
w it can be otherwise, than that
of the immediate effect of the
to "protect banks" may startle
ullest Congressman, though his
were never so thickly padded
terest, or with secret wads of
A healthy reaction may take
as our dispatches foreshadow.
the people and not the banks,
hat will get the "protection."
erve it the most?

HAT THEY WANT.

ion on the war was in progress
between friends, and some Chi-
ships have come to include
Kentucky treason, compared to
Morgan's is a miracle of loyal-
ncy. One of these home trai-
he case so plainly and squarely
ersation referred to, that it will
set down in print. Says this

South wanted was the full and per-
e of the Constitution. Seeing them
she has seized them, and is now in
ession.
—Then it is the rebels who com-
ional ground.
TRAITOR.—Yes, unquestionably.
y made their own, and secured to
without danger of interruption, the
nstitution intended for them.
what would you do with the war?
—It must be stopped.
what settlement are we to hope for?
Any of the States that are willing
ld retain their Constitutional rights
[illegible]

he North, citizens of the North-
ready to discuss the advan-
possibility of their Northern
ing the South in accordance
programme? Yet this is the pre-
of Vallandigham and his in-
[illegible], and of all Copperheads
[illegible] is this plainly, but this
of the whole matter.

[illegible] OF THE WEST.

r that came through rebel
a disaster to the National cause
of the gallant Ellet's ram Queen
at Port Hudson [illegible]
[illegible]

ploit by a dash down the river as far as Port Hudson, of which place she came in sight. Our news from Vicksburg, on the 10th inst., report her off again, on the previous evening, on a second expedition, with the intention of passing up the Red River and playing havoc with the rebel transports and sources of supply on that stream.

The report that she has been captured we receive reluctantly. She was, however, far from being an invulnerable craft, and owed her immunity in running the gauntlet of the Vicksburg batteries to her great speed, which defeated the aim of the rebel gunners. She is a river steamer, strengthened and protected by cotton bales, intended chiefly to win her victories as a ram, by her staunchness and speed. Her commander, like his brave and lamented father, is daring to a fault, and may have too fearlessly exposed his craft. We prefer to believe he is safe, and his Queen still in full sway.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of leading articles for the week ending February 21, 1863:

	Receipts.	Shipments.*
Flour, brls	14,146	4,076
Wheat, bu	91,289	544
Corn, bu	319,610	....
Oats, bu	120,291	37,592
Rye, bu	23,593	....
Barley, bu	10,625	700
Seeds, lbs	221,026	71,930
Pork, brls	669	851
Cut Meats, lbs	944,830	2,051,326
Lard, lbs	595,042	1,021,979
Tallow, lbs	11,700	12,790
Live Hogs, No	19,299	8,571
Dressed Hogs, No	15,169	2,096
Beef Cattle, No	6,116	3,470

* This does not include the shipments over the Michigan Central Railroad.

The following table shows the receipts of flour, grain, live stock, &c., since January 1st to date, for three years:

	1863.	1862.	1861.
Flour, brls	108,597	178,639	180,441
Wheat, bu	654,629	1,202,133	928,494
Corn, bu	1,803,128	906,449	1,122,181
Oats, bu	582,251	104,956	62,173
Rye, bu	109,517	104,709	61,643
Barley, bu	62,975	119,630	33,554
Seeds lbs	1,441,476	729,100	621,522
Pork, brls	9,526	21,967	28,090
Cut Meats, lbs	7,592,737	2,194,348	4,721,996
Lard, lbs	7,416,514	5,356,935	2,902,629
Tallow, lbs	945,794	112,915	72,998
Live Hogs, No	250,698	204,880	65,212
Dressed Hogs, No	173,260	147,931	104,927
Beef Cattle, No	33,330	24,090	16,056

Death of Hon. J. W. Newport.

A dispatch from Morris, says that Hon. John W. Newport died at his residence in that town on Friday. This announcement, received by telegraph, surprises and grieves us. Mr. Newton, as one of the leading members of the Legislature, was in the full and active vigor of health during the late session, in which he acted so conspicuous and creditable a part in opposition to the opponents of the Government. He represented the Grundy district, and was one of the most honorable and efficient members.

Mr. Newport was in the prime of life, an estimable gentleman, and a useful citizen. We, in common with a very large circle of friends, are heartily grieved to hear of his death.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MADISON, Feb. 24, 1863.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Young offered a joint resolution, which was adopted, for a Committee to inquire what measures, if any, should be taken to facilitate transportation of exports and imports of Wis. through the Welland Canal. The Assembly resolution about the gauge of the Pacific Railroad, was disagreed to.

Among the bills introduced was one enabling Wisconsin soldiers to vote for Judges at spring elections. Considerable discussion took place on the bill reducing the price of swamp lands. As ordered to third reading, it provides for remitting, at intervals of six months, certain portions of interest and penalties due on forfeited swamp lands, and a graduated reduction of the price to fifty cents an acre.

Among the bills passed was one repealing the law providing for suits against the State.

In the Assembly a memorial was presented from the Minnesota Legislature, asking the cession of Douglas county.

A resolution for final adjournment on March 23d, was so amended as simply to cut off all new business after March 10th, and adopted.

The affairs of the Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement Company were discussed at some length.

Six bills were introduced and nine passed. The Governor has vetoed the bills incorporating the Phoenix Mining and Smelting Company, and Wiard's Iceboat Company, on the ground that the objects could be attained under the general laws, and those contained improper provisions.

Numerous members of the Democratic Convention, mostly of the Copperhead stamp, are in town.

Judge Cothren of the 5th circuit seems to have the most strength for the nomination to the Supreme Judgeship. An effort is making, but not likely to succeed, to secure the Union of all parties on Mr. Dixon. Madison furnishes one-third of the names on his call.

The Union League, organized last evening, already numbers 200 members, and the Copperheads feel sad and sore thereat.

The City Hall is crammed to-night, to hear gngomery, late of Vicksburg, on the war.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

[Special Dispatch of the Chicago Tribune.]
INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 24, 1863.

The resolution of the 25th Indiana volunteers to the Legislature, in which they recommended the Governor to make an example of several of the Copperheads belonging to that body, and promising to obey a call of the Governor to return home to punish these traitors, came up in the House this morning, the day was spent in the discussion of a resolution, inquiring of the Governor to know whether he approved or instigated the resolutions, which finally passed.

The Senate passed the morning endeavoring to get a vote on the Legislative Apportionment bill without effect, and the afternoon in discussing an amendment to protect printing presses from mobs, and making cities and towns responsible for any loss sustained by mobs.

Gov. Andrew Johnson is at Louisville, and will arrive here to-morrow night to attend our Union Mass Convention, which meets in this city on Thursday next, 26th.

The 5th Indiana Cavalry is under orders for Kentucky, and will leave to-night.

The Indianapolis delegation, which left here to attend the great Union demonstration at Pike's Opera House in Cincinati, have returned highly gratified with their visit. They pronounce the meeting the finest ever held in the West.

FROM DESMOINES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
DESMOINES, Iowa, Feb. 24, 1863.

The loyal inhabitants of the southwestern and some of the central counties of this State are suffering from the presence of large numbers of expelled secessionists from Missouri. This latter class are quite as dangerous in Iowa as they were in the State from which they were expelled. In Missouri there is martial law and the presence of Federal bayonets to exact at least the semblance of obedience to law. Here there is an unarmed population without enough disloyal element in it for bad men, such as these fugitive traitors are, to foment trouble and keep otherwise peaceable communities in a fever of anxiety. Missouri must send these men South instead of North, or Iowa authorities will be compelled to interfere, and that soon, to protect their inhabitants from this evil immigration.

FROM FRANKFORT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 24, 1863.

Nothing of general importance has transpired to-day in either branch of the Legislature. The business of the session is quietly and rapidly progressing.

The alarm that has existed with reference to the rebel invasion is dying away, under the intelligence that the rebels are retiring.

FROM WASHINGTON.

No More Issue of Legal Tenders.

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Rise in Gold—Cause and Effect.

The Ohio Bridges—Late Southern News.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1863.

The highest financial authority has stated to-night that there will be no further issue of legal tenders. This seems to be conclusive on this much mooted point.

Hon. J. A. Gurley is almost certain to be Governor of Arizona. He is recommended by the whole Ohio delegation and by the Arizonians. Both Wade and General Heintzelman have warmly pushed his claims, and it is regarded that his success is certain. For the Secretaryship of the Territory, McCormick, late the Republican candidate for Congress in one of the Republican Ohio districts, is most frequently mentioned. For Chief Justice of the Territory, the chances of John N. Goodwin, member of the present House from Maine, are regarded as best. Sidney Edgerton, member of the present House from Ohio, is a prominent candidate for one of the other Judgeships.

Posten, of the Arizonia *Miner*, is the most prominent candidate for Indian Agent.

At this hour (11 p. m.) the House is still in full tide of debate on the Conscription bill. Thad. Stevens has made a very able speech, bringing out the famous Scott letter, complaining of McClellan's insubordination, recently referred to in these dispatches. It fell like a bomb shell among the Democrats. Little Sam Cox made a characteristic speech. There is little hope of a vote to-night, and the general tone of the Democrats is more defiant and venomous than ever before during this session.

Vallandigham perpetrated a high joke by denouncing the New York *World* as an abolition sheet.

The Ohio Bridge bill is not yet reached in the Senate. Complaints are coming in about fixing the height of the Louisville bridge at only ninety feet, while the Cincinnati one is 120. The Cincinnatians say it amounts to the stopping of all the Mississippi and Lower Ohio River trade at Louisville.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of February 20th, referring to one of Vallandigham's recent speeches, says: "This speech looks something like a lucid interval in the Northern mind. Their army will be 300,000 only in June. Let us keep ours up to 500,000, and dictate peace at Washington or Alexandria."

The rebels, in a series of falsehoods unparalleled even for them, estimate their loss at the battle of Fort Donelson, in killed, wounded and missing, at ninety. They claim to have captured one gun, destroyed one transport and paroled eighty prisoners. Their forces consisted of the Forrest and Wharton brigades.

Gen. G. W. Smith has resigned his commission in the rebel service because he is offended at his recall from command in South Carolina and the appointment of Gen. French in his place.

Gov. Letcher has ordered in solitary confinement to hard labor, in the Richmond penitentiary, Captain W. Dawson, captured in Kentucky, and another Federal officer, in retaliation for the lawless incarceration of two Confederate officers in the Washington penitentiary by President Lincoln.

Rev. Mr. Channing, in last Sunday's sermon, expressed his thanks for himself and other clergymen for the tribute of the Senate to the patriotism, devotion and manliness of his profession, in refusing to exempt them from the operation of the conscription act.

SECOND DISPATCH.
[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1863.

The sudden rise of seven per cent. in gold to-day was begun by the conviction in Wall Street that the dead-lock in Congress on the Finance bill was likely to result in the farther large issue of legal tenders. It was increased by rumors of misfortune to one of our vessels at Vicksburg, and culminated in a combination of leading Wall Street bulls, headed as is believed by Morris, Ketchum & Co., to run prices up. Ketchum was here in close consultation with financial managers till yesterday. The effect of the rise here is to render further issue of legal tenders less probable. The joint Conference Committees had a session this morning but came to no conclusion. Numerous propositions were submitted and discussed when they adjourned to meet again to-morrow. The prevailing belief in financial circles most in sympathy with the Administration is that Thad. Stevens' original suggestion of interest bearing treasury notes, made a legal tender for their face, is the expedient most in favor with the Committees, and that to-day's gold panic increases the chances for its adoption.

The Democrats began fillibustering this morning as soon as the Conscription bill was taken up, to prevent a vote. Some of the Republicans most unaccountably and factiously sided them till finally the Chairman of the Military Committee withdrew his call for the previous question, announcing that he was forced to do so by the conduct on the Republican side, and permitted debate to go on. Mr. Mallory led off, protesting against the passage of the bill as an outrage on people's rights. Mr. Dunn of Indiana, followed in a speech of remarkable power. Mr. Pendleton of Ohio urged technical objections to the bill, and insisted on amendments. Voorhees, Porter and Shanks had a dispute as to the nature of the resistance to the draft in Blackford Co., Ind., last fall, resulting in overturning some of Mr. Pendleton's arguments. The great speech on the bill thus far was made by Mr. Dunn. Coming from a Conservative it has the more weight, and is the subject of general praise. Debate will be resumed to-night, and the appearance indicates the renewal of fillibustering at any attempt to press a vote.

THIRD DISPATCH.
[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—12.30 a. m.

Gen. Butler has not been assigned to the Department of the Gulf again as stated here. That whole subject stands as it did a week ago. Seward is still in the way.

The opponents of the Senate Privateer bill concede its passage through the House by a large majority. Members regard foreign affairs so uncertain, and the disposition of the next House so ominous, as to render it necessary to be prepared for contingencies as well as to have a force ready to deal with any other privateers the rebels may send out from British ports.

Senator Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported against forming an army ambulance corps, on the ground of its impracticability.

An effort may possibly be made in the House to increase the tax on whisky, which the Committee on Ways and Means by one majority refused to do. Its success, however, is scarcely probable.

McDowell has received many cruel attacks, but never anything as severe as the demonstration made on him to-day in the House by Wickliffe, who begged the privilege of retracting some lie he had told about him, and actually called him a gallant officer.

There are intimations that certain parties interested in contracts in the St. Louis Quartermaster's Department, propose attempting some Congressional action relative to McKinstry's dismissal from the service.

Gen. McDowell was before the Military Committee to-day, recommending a plan for organizing troops under the conscript law; reorganizing the troops now in the field; and consolidating and mustering out of service the supernumerary officers, retaining in service those most experienced or noted for their gallantry. The Committee will probably report a bill embodying his views, but its chances of passage now are not good.

The dispute about the resistance to the draft in Indiana in the House to-day, grew out of Pendleton's declaration that Indiana had resisted the last draft, and it was manifestly utterly impossible to enforce the conscription bill.

Mr. Porter declared that there had not been anything like real resistance to the draft in Indiana. Voorhees then recited the tribulations of his friends in Blackford Co., who had been arrested. Shanks utterly denied Voorhees' statement and said the disturbance there was caused by an organization of political scoundrels. Voorhees retorted that if that were true, Republican authorities were culpable for releasing them without trial.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—John Wilson of Chicago, formerly Commissioner of the General Land Office, had an interview with the President yesterday, and declined the position of Surveyor General of Arizona, under the recently organized Territorial Government. Hon. John A. Gurley will probably be appointed Governor of Arizona.

FROM LEXINGTON.

The New Invasion of Kentucky.

MOVEMENT OF THE REBELS—THEIR ADVANCE CHECKED.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
LEXINGTON, Feb. 24, 1863.

Charlton Morgan, brother of the guerilla Morgan, and four other rebels, were taken prisoners in a skirmish near this place last evening.

The rebels are reported moving on Mount Sterling from Winchester, closely pursued by Col. Kunkle with cavalry. They encamped within eight miles of Paris last night, but left again taking all the horses in the neighborhood.

A battalion of the 14th Kentucky cavalry is now at Paris to guard the bridge on the Kentucky Central Railroad, and the rebels are believed to be retreating toward the Virginia line, and pursued by our forces. Gen. Wright is in command here with a sufficient force to meet any force the rebels can bring.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 24—Evening.—The exciting statements which have been made here during the past two days, arose from the fact that about 800 rebel cavalry, under LeRoy Clark, entered Richmond, Kentucky, on Sunday. They staid about two hours, and then passed through Winchester, where a skirmish, with slight loss, occurred, after which the rebel cavalry cleared out in the direction of Mount Sterling. Everything is quiet in the vicinity of Frankfort and Lexington. No apprehensions are entertained.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 24.—The *Journal* gives various reports of the rebel invasion of the State on the borders of the Blue Grass region. The editor thinks the rebels are threatening Lexington, Frankfort, Louisville and Danville.

The *Journal* learns that 700 rebel cavalry were at Nicholasville yesterday, it is supposed with the intention of cutting the Louisville and Nashville Railroad near Midway.

The *Journal* believes this is a very formidable invasion.

The *Democrat* learns that about 1,500 rebels have occupied Richmond. It is believed they were the advance of 10,000 rebels marching on Lexington under Longstreet.

These reports create an excitement, but officers at headquarters deny their correctness.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Thirty Federal Deserters to be Shot.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1863.

Hooker has arrested thirty deserters, who have been tried and sentenced to be shot. Hooker approves and will execute the sentence, and will thus inaugurate a system our army has long sadly needed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The New York *Times'* special from Washington states that Gen. Hooker has been in the city, and was to-day in consultation with the President and Secretary of War.

Late accounts from the Army of the Potomac indicate a greatly improved discipline and give promise of a state of efficiency never before known there. Expeditions are making successful forays against the enemy, capturing supplies, and gaining valuable information. Smuggling goods into the rebel lines has nearly terminated. Desertion is becoming a serious enterprise and is rapidly diminishing. The frequent capture of mails going to Richmond bids fair to destroy that heretofore flourishing branch of treason.

Our scouting system is admirably organized, and at last we are able to know something of the position, force and plans of the rebels. Our cavalry arm has shared the general improvement, and now, under Gen. Stoneman's command, may safely be said to equal in efficiency that of the rebel Stuart.

FROM JEFFERSON CITY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 24, 1863.

In the Legislature to-day, on receipt of resolutions for an armistice and National Convention, to settle the troubles with the rebels, from the Delaware Legislature, Gov. Gamble recommended that the insolent resolutions be passed unnoticed. Their reading was objected to and resolutions offered in response that Missouri repudiates the Delaware policy, and will only consent to treat with the rebels when they have laid down their arms. The Delaware resolutions were denounced as seditious, and no Copperhead dared defend them. The whole matter was dropped without final action.

JEFFERSON CITY, Feb. 24.—Gov. Gamble sent to the House to-day a communication accompanying certain resolutions recently adopted by the Legislature of Delaware asking Missouri to send delegates to a national convention for the purpose of effecting an armistice, &c. The Governor's message denounced the resolutions and recommended that they be passed over in silence. A spirited discussion ensued and the resolutions received a most unmerciful handling from the members. Resolutions were offered that we neither consent nor submit to peace without the entire submission of traitors; not to any armistice without subjugation, nor to any interference by foreign powers; they also thanked Gov. Gamble for the loyal and patriotic views expressed in his message, and approved the act of Col. Gilbert in dispersing the recent rebel Convention in Kentucky. The resolutions were finally passed over informally.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24, 1863.

Gen. Carr has been relieved of the command of the St. Louis District by Gen J. W. Davidson. Carr will report to Curtis for orders. He is anxious for active service. Great indignation was manifested.

The troops in the army of the frontier have been paid only to November. Another party of paymasters will soon start to pay them for November and December.

From Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, Feb. 23.—The civil authorities have finally secured a boat for their expedition to Vicksburg of seventeen surgeons, twenty-three female nurses, and a large quantity of sanitary stores, including several car loads of potatoes. General Boyle gave the Governor the use of the steamer Capitola, which was in Government service, and was held here from Saturday afternoon until this morning, in order to get an answer from Gen. Boyle. On receipt of an affirmative answer, the boat was speedily loaded, and the party are now aboard and will leave at 10 o'clock. The steamer and party are in charge of Geo. Merrill, Esq., of Indianapolis, State Agent. They leave here fully prepared for guerillas, should they chance to meet any. They appear to be a happy party on board, and may thus impart a portion of their happiness to our poor suffering soldiers. This they cannot fail to do with their ample preparations.

From the Pacific—Mining Intelligence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—Portland, Oregon, papers of the 13th inst., are filled with exciting mining intelligence, principally from Boise River. Trains, with provisions, from Salt Lake commenced arriving at those diggings the first of the present month. The principal mines worked are about forty miles west of Fort Boise, extending over an area of twenty miles square. There is every reason to suppose that the surrounding country is also rich. There are about 4,000 people now there, and large numbers arriving daily.

FROM VICKSBURG AND BELOW.

Rumored Loss of the Queen of the West.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Richmond *Examiner* of the 21st is received here. It contains a dispatch dated Port Hudson, Feb. 18th, announcing the reported capture of the Queen of the West, the United States iron clad gunboat, which recently run the blockade at Vicksburg. She was attacking the fortifications on the river, and after a brisk cannonading, struck her colors. Thirteen of the officers and crew were captured.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]
IN SIGHT OF VICKSBURG,
February 9, 1863.

If it were proper, an interesting account of our present efforts to reduce Vicksburg might be written. Such a course would be impolitic, and would doubtless ensure the persecution of your correspondent. I believe, however, I commit no indiscretion when I give it as my opinion that all intention of taking Vicksburg by assault has been abandoned, if such intentions were ever entertained. Our Generals have, for the most part, more faith in the efficacy of the spade than in shot and shell. That the former method of attack may have full course and be glorified, a thousand contrabands are busily engaged day and night in wielding the shovel and the hoe, and to-day I learn that four thousand soldiers are detailed for the same interesting duty. Such a force, under intelligent supervision, will work wonders, and may possibly induce the mighty Mississippi to turn upon itself and leave the rebellious city to the interior. I understand that enormous dredging machines are already on the way from Louisville, and will soon be put in commission.

It is not contraband to speak of what is already accomplished in relation to the canal, since the rebels if they have eyes can see it, a ditch is dug across the peninsula already wide enough to float a respectable sized steamboat. It lacks depth, however, and there are obstructions, stumps and trees, which interfere with free navigation. The large force at work will soon remedy this. The *embouchure* of the canal is commanded by heavy guns on the Mississippi shore, but Gen. Grant will doubtless find means to silence them when the proper time arrives. More digging is going on in other quarters which I do not at present feel at liberty to specify.

On the part of the rebels, their wonderful equanimity while we are digging a channel for the river across the peninsula which shall make an inland town of Vicksburg, is thus explained: When the project was first broached, a year ago, rebel engineers surveyed a similar channel across a neck of land near the mouth of the Yazoo, which they claimed will take the current in front of Vicksburg despite all our efforts to divert it. Of the practicability of their plan I am not advised, but the fact that they rest so quietly under our demonstrations shows that they anticipate no very serious result.

FROM COLUMBUS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 24, 1863.

The Legislature to-day passed the bill allowing the soldiers to vote. The adjournment of the session is fixed for Thursday, March 26.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1863.

SENATE.

Mr. WILSON of Mass., from the Military Committee, reported adversely on the bill to build a wagon road from the West Point Academy to Cornwall Landing; also adversely on the bill granting the right of way through the military reservations in Kansas; also on the bill relating to hospitals and an ambulance corps. He said in regard to the latter, the committee regarded it as impracticable.

Mr. WILKINSON of Minn., from the Indian Committee, reported a bill for the removal of the Sioux Indians from Minnesota. Passed.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN of Me., a Committee of Conference was appointed on the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. FESSENDEN of Me. then called up the Indian Appropriation bills.

BUFFALO, Feb. 25th [illegible]

No adjournment of the Senate received to-day.—[REPORTER.]

HOUSE.

The Speaker stated that the pending question was for the previous question on the Senate bill to organize the national forces and for other purposes.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM moved a call of the House and demanded the yeas and nays. The House, 43 against 45, refused to order a call.

Mr. OLIN withdrew the demand for the previous question and moved a suspension of the rules in order to offer a resolution that the debate on the bill be concluded at half past three o'clock. Under a suspension of the rules he introduced his resolution.

Mr. COWAN asked for a call of the House.

Mr. HICKMAN moved that when the House adjourn, it be to Thursday next—both negatived.

Mr. OLIN then withdrew his resolution and also his demand for the previous question, thus re-opening debate.

Mr. MALLORY entered his solemn protest against the passage of the bill.

During some patriotic remarks by Mr. KELLY of Pa., there was applause in the galleries which caused a demand for their being cleared. After considerable discussion it was decided that they should be cleared—89 against 41.

Mr. MALLORY, of Ky., resumed his remarks and said he held that the secessionists were accountable for all the unconstitutional Abolition acts passed here. The secessionists ought, as they were bound, to have sent representatives hither. As to Kentucky she was as loyal to the Constitution as any State. She scorned, repudiated and spit on the doctrine of secession. No such Government as ours could exist if we recognized secession as a constitutional doctrine. There could be no peace by recognizing the Southern Confederacy. It would be a perpetual and destructive war, lasting through ages, until one side or the other should be totally subdued by the other. He was for bringing back the rebels to the family of States with their constitutional rights secured, the same as they enjoyed before they engaged in this infamous rebellion. He would never acknowledge the independence and separation of the rebels, but as criminals he would forgive them and restore to them their rights.

Mr. DUNN of Ind. contrasted the past with the present, when sentiments of disloyalty were uttered here and applauded by the galleries, no indignation was then expressed by those who now were highly incensed because loyal sentiments are at this time applauded, while Vallandigham and his colleague, Mr. Voorhees, threatened us with another revolution, and uttered their warning voice of retribution. If we were to meet the rebels, or their allies or abettors, on our own soil, sword in hand, let them come, the sooner the better. He caused letters to be read from Democratic officers in the army, in contrast with words uttered on this floor. These officers speak of the miserable traitors at home, who, by their course, caused dissatisfaction and desertions in the army.

Mr. PENDLETON of Ohio spoke about an opportunity not being offered to remedy the defects of this bill, and ameliorate the severity of its provisions. We could never carry on the war with a force obtained by conscription.

Mr. STEVENS of Penn. argued that the troops proposed to be raised under the bill was in no case a militia, but a national force, and as such warranted by the Constitution. For six months past a large party had been discouraging volunteering. The Provost Marshals provided for in this bill were to keep an eye on the traitors, but the opposition side of the House did not like such a watch.

Mr. STEVENS referred to the New York *World*, which contained a statement in regard to Mr. Vallandigham.

The latter interrupting, said the gentleman must not quote the *World* as a paper friendly to him. It had repeatedly assaulted or misrepresented him, ever since it was bought up. He denounced it as an *Abolition paper in disguise*, and warned the Democracy of the Northwest against it.

Mr. BEN. WOOD, of N. Y., said the New York *World* did not speak the sentiments of the Democratic party of New York.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pa., said that one great want of success was suffering Breckinridge Democrats to head our armies, men without the heart or disposition to crush the rebellion. Mr. Stevens then reviewed McClellan's course and particularized his disobedience of positive orders on four separate occasions. He caused to be read a letter from Gen. Scott to Secretary Cameron in Sept., 1861, complaining of McClellan's course in writing to the President and members of Congress direct, forgetting he had an intermediate commander, and that McClellan prides himself on treating (him) Scott with neglect. This caused Scott to publish a general order concerning irregularities in army correspondence, which was intended for McClellan more than for any other officer, but that McClellan continued this course daily, regardless of this order. Another order asking McClellan to make returns to him (Scott) of the exact force in his command, was treated with like indifference. Gen. Scott did not officially notice this disobedience of orders, fearing any conflict of authority near the head of the army would be highly encouraging to the enemy.

Mr. STEELE of N. Y., said the people of New York do not believe in the dissolution of the Union, and do not intend to consent to it so long as there is a live man there to fight. [Applause.]

Mr. FESSENDEN of Me., said he favored this bill because it would bring into the army the Copperheads, or the men who not only themselves refused to enlist, but dissuaded others.

Mr. COX of Ohio opposed the bill at length and characterized as slang, the calling of Democrats Copperheads.

Mr. KELLY, of Pa., said the opponents of the bill could not complain of not being heard. They had indulged in remarks calculated to discourage enlistments, chill patriotism in the army, and produce discontent. This bill was intended to reach traitors in the South and their traitorous sympathizers in the North. He never would shake hands with rebels over the graves of murdered Americans and beg their pardon. This bill was the first to recognize the manhood of the colored race, and would pass into a law without the insertion of the word "white," as proposed by the gentleman from Ohio (Cox), and give us all the troops we need. He replied to the gentleman who, he remarked, had attempted to poison the popular mind by proclaiming peace on any terms, and especially to Mallory, who said he would hail revolution should this bill pass. He reminded the gentleman that Pennsylvanians had protected Kentucky homes, and some now lay there buried. The sons of Pennsylvania would never visit those graves in a foreign land. Pass this bill, and it will be an announcement to France, England, and other countries, that if they intermeddle with our affairs, they will have a nation to meet.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. WICKLIFF of Ky. argued that the militia was designed for the defense of the several States, and not for the service of the United States, as a conscript army which this bill contemplated. He said this was the trouble with the negro bill, and gave the President discretion to call out the militia without restriction. The provision as to the appointment of Provost Marshals was a disgraceful emanation from the War Department.

After a number of propositions for closing the debate, under a suspension of the rules, the following was agreed to: That the debate be terminated at 1 o'clock to-morrow; one hour be devoted to voting on the amendments, without debate, and then the bill voted on without further preliminaries.

At 11.30 p. m., the House adjourned.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—Sailed, ship Golden Fleece, for Liverpool, carrying 32,000 sacks wheat, silver ore, etc. Business flat. Merchants are unable to account for the sudden rise in gold in New York. Mining stocks improving; sales of Ophir at $2,800 per foot, and of Gould & Curry's $3,300. There have been severe gales along the coast for several days past. Accounts are already received of the loss of several small coasters, including about thirty lives.

The Custom House officials have been doing handsomely in the way of seizing goods for undervaluation, besides $75,000 worth of Havana cigars. It is estimated that they have condemned nearly $900,000 worth of French and German goods.

The Charleston Blockade Breaking Hoax.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 23.—The Richmond *Weekly Exam[illegible]* of the 18th says the Confederacy was duped by the recent account of the breaking of the blockade at Charleston, and says:

"The account was untrue in every particular, and moreover the Princess Royal, laden with the most valuable cargo that ever entered Charleston, was captured the night before, and lay only a mile and a half from the shore during the conflict, and yet our victorious iron-clads didn't rescue her."

An official inquiry is to be made into the mismanagement.

A British Vessel Runs the Blockade at Mobile.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The steamer Pacific, from Havana the 17th, has arrived. The British steamer Alice had arrived at Havana from Mobile with 800 of bales cotton. She reports that she did not see a gunboat until she entered the harbor of Havana. Nothing new from Mobile.

A Pirate in the Bay of Bengal.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The following is the latest by the Canada and Nova Scotian:

LONDON, Feb. 6.—A Calcutta paper states that a rebel pirate is cruising in the Bay of Bengal. Her commander declared he would destroy every vessel leaving Calcutta under the Federal flag.

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn street, is authorized to receive advertisements for this and all the leading Northwestern papers.

WANTED—A boy in an Architects office. One who understands something of drawing preferred. Apply to T. V. WADSKIER, Architect, 112 Dearborn street. fe25-a480-3t

WANTED—By everybody, good Photographs. Go to FOX'S Photographic and Fine Art Gallery, 141 Lake street, and get a dozen of his beautiful Cartes de Visites for $2.50. fe25-a466-1t

WANTED—A smart intelligent boy to act as waiter. A permanent situation guaranteed. 15 South Clark street, St. Charles Saloon. fe25-a484-1t

WANTED—A situation by a New England man. Would prefer one in some wholesale store. Any one in want of a young man, who can give good reference, will please address "M. N." Post Office Box 4781. fe25-a480-3t

WANTED—To exchange $100,000 worth of fresh groceries for real estate. Terms from one half to two-thirds cash. Storage in Fire Proof building for 5,000 barrels bulk. Apply to BURKE & CO., 14 South Water street, near Ill. Central Depot. fe25-a481-2t

WANTED—A good paying business. A young man of ability and a competent book-keeper, is desirous of procuring an interest in a business that will return quick profits, though these profits are moderate. Has money at his disposal to invest in such business. No objection to going in the country. Address "S C," Tribune office. fe25-a449-1t

WANTED—A situation by a young man, age twenty-four, active and energetic, with ten years experience in banking and mercantile houses, and whose present engagement expires March 1st, desires a situation as Book-Keeper, Cashier or Salesman. Refers to present employers and A No. 1 New York Houses. Address "ACCOUNTANT," Post Office Box 6280. fe25-a464-3t

WANTED—For one of the best inventions ever produced, to sell or trade for real estate. Address "C A D," Tribune office. fe25-a463-2t

WANTED—An American girl wishes a situation as nurse girl. Good reference given if required. Apply at 290 West Lake st. fe25-a462-1t

WANTED—A situation by a young man of good education and character, recently from Western New York, who is willing to make himself useful in a drug, grocery or clothing store, as clerk. Address, stating terms, &c., "H C W," Tribune office. fe25-a465-1t

WANTED—A Wet Nurse. Apply at the office of Dr. C. G. Smith, 92 East Washington street, between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M. and 1 and 2 P. M. fe25-a451-2t

WANTED—A thorough, reliable Canvasser for MASSAC COUNTY, ILLINOIS. Apply at once to J. H. JOHNSON, Post Office Box 686 Chicago, enclosing a stamp. de1-x287-3m-ed

WANTED—A Frame House. I want to buy a good Frame House, situated on the North Side. Address "J B," Post Office Box 4185. fe25-a459-3t

WANTED—A good Canal Boat for cash. Address "E P S," Post Office Box 475, Chicago, Ill., giving price and size. fe24-a414-1wnet

SINGULAR DREAMS!

TO EXCHANGE.—A new first class family carriage, valued at six hundred and fifty dollars, will be exchanged for a city lot of about the same value. The difference either way to be paid in cash. Address "C H," Tribune office. fe25-a448-1w

WOOD! WOOD!!—Best quality of DRY HICKORY WOOD To be had at Twelfth street Wood Yard at a price that we can give satisfactory measure. fe25-a450-3t D. M. ELDRED.

BANKING OFFICE OF BROTHERTON & NETTELTON.
CHICAGO, Feb. 24th, 1863.
Having determined to retire from business, and desiring to close up our affairs with as little delay as possible, we have to request our depositors to send in their Pass books for adjustment, and withdraw their balances.
Deposits will not be received after March 1st, prox. Collections, from correspondents, which are now in receipt of this office, will have prompt attention.
fe25-a456-4t BROTHERTON & NETTELTON.

TAX NOTICE.—To all whom it may concern: Take notice that on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1861, at a sale of lots and lands for State and County taxes, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, for the year 1860, [illegible]
Chicago, Feb. 24th, 1863. [illegible]

TO PRINTERS.—For sale at the Tribune office, [illegible]
PRINTING PRESS,
[illegible]
Also, an Adams Power Press, [illegible]
Chicago. Address WM. H. RAND, Tribune office.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A first class stock or grain farm of [illegible] Lake County, Illinois. Has an plentiful supply of water, good buildings, [illegible]. Inquire of the subscriber at the Chicago Mills, or address through Post Office Box [illegible]. JARED GAGE. fe25-a445-1w

TO RENT—Two Stores on South Water street. Apply to the subscriber at the Banking House of C. C. Parks & Co., 40 Lake street. fe25-a455-1w JULIUS WADSWORTH.

TO RENT—House 246 North Wells street from the 1st of May next. Rent $20 per month to a small family. House supplied with gas and water. Inquire at 3 Hilliard's Block, corner of Clark and South Water streets. fe25-a461-1t

TO RENT—Hotel to rent or for sale. The well known National Hotel, situated on Water street, near the railroad depot and steamboat landing, in the city of Peru, LaSalle County, Ill. Inquire of the undersigned at Peru. fe25-a470-1w J. P. THOMPSON.

TO RENT—The whole building 162 Lake street. Possession given April 1st. Apply at 21 LaSalle street, front office, second floor. fe25-a470-1t

WE CAN LOAN $50,000 AT SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST, On first-class improved real estate in this city, if applied for within a few days. fe25-a473-3t L. D. OLMSTED & CO.

FOR SALE—$4,500 Chicago and Northwestern Land Grant Scrip, or will exchange for city lots or personal property. Inquire at 112 West Madison street, or Post Office Box 771, Chicago, Illinois. fe25-a455-3t

BOARDING—Two or three gentlemen, looking for a good and comfortable boarding place, can find such a place just now; 115 Indiana street, near the corner of Wells street. fe25-a461-2tnet

NEW BOOKS, GOOD BOOKS, CHEAP BOOKS, at the CHICAGO GIFT BOOK HOUSE, 112 Randolph street. Call and see them. Agents wanted. Address T. W. MARTIN. fe25-a460-1t

LOST—On Thursday night, Feb. 19th, on the Dixon Air Line Railroad, going west, between Cortland and Dixon, a small, full-gilt BIBLE, with the name of Henry B. Ross written and printed in it. The full pecuniary value of the book will be paid on its return to HENRY B. ROSS, Tribune office, or 17 South Desplaines street, West Side. fe25-1t

ANDERSON RIFLES, ATTENTION.—There will be a meeting of the Company this (WEDNESDAY) evening, at 7½ o'clock. fe25-a478-1t J. W. READ, Captain.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm heretofore existing under the name and style of EARL & PRENTISS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts of the late firm will be settled by C. M. Earl, who will continue the business at 137 Dearborn street, in basement. Chicago, Feb. 24th, 1863. CHAS. M. EARL, fe25-a479-1t WM. H. PRENTISS.

LOST—A Gold Locket, with miniature (heart shaped) and $11 in money, two $5 and one $1. Lost in going from the Post Office to the Matteson House. The locket belongs to a lady, and was very highly prized. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Tribune office. fe25-a466-1t

WHITE WILLOW CUTTINGS FOR FENCING AND GROVES.—Genuine—From the first trees planted in this State. Single thousand, packed and shipped, for $3.00; six thousand, sufficient for one mile fence, $12.00. Order immediately for spring setting. D. A. RAY, Bloomington, Illinois. fe25-a458-1w4t

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. In Drawing of February 7th, 1863, No. 9,386 drew $100,000; No. 22,798 drew $50,000; No. 23,501 drew $30,000; No. 6,185 drew $10,000; No. 18,686 drew $5,000, being the five capital prizes. Twenty-five per cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest price paid for Doubloons, American Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York. fe25-a461-1w

CANCELLING STAMPS

LYMAN & ZEESE
JAN 22
1863

The undersigned are prepared to furnish Stamps for Cancelling, neatly and durably executed, at short notice. The principal parts of these Stamps being made of the hardest brass, they will be found greatly superior to those made of ordinary copper-faced Type-Metal. Price, complete, [illegible]. Also all kinds of R. R. STAMPS, DIES, SEALS, &C., neatly and durably made to order.
LYMAN & ZEESE, Electrotypers and Stereotypers, 61 & Clark St., Chicago.
P. O. B. 2254.

SINGULAR DREAMS!

McPHAIL'S STAR PIANO FORTES.—Read the following extract from Dr. Peabody, Professor at Harvard University:
"CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 15th, 1862.
"MY DEAR SIR:—The Piano Forte I purchased of you gives entire and perfect satisfaction, and is believed to be an unsurpassed instrument of its kind. Many performers—some of them, persons of superior skill—have tried it, and all, without exception, have spoken of it in terms of unqualified praise.
"To A. M. McPHAIL, Jr., Boston, Mass."
fe25-a478-3t H. T. MERRILL, Agent, 112 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

LADIES READ THIS ATTENTIVELY.—Give up the use of that vile compound called rouge. It can deceive no one no matter how skillfully it is applied. Nothing is more beautiful and worthy of admiration than a skin as white as alabaster, rosy cheeks, lips red as coral, in short, a complexion of DAZZLING BEAUTY AND PURITY. Do away with your paraphernalia of cosmetics, pomatums, blooms of roses, and other humbugs; follow our directions and you will find to your surprise that in a very short space of time you can become possessor of a beautiful complexion. Send your address and one stamp to A. G. LAMONT, Perfumer, fe25-a445-1m Box 2872, New York City.

1863.—SPRING TRADE.
CLOTH HOUSE.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,
34 & 36 Lake Street, Chicago,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Vestings,
And all the various styles of WOOLEN, COTTON and LINEN piece goods for
MEN'S WEAR.
Adapted to the wants of the West. We shall, as heretofore for the past fourteen years, keep the largest and best assorted stock of this class of goods to be found in this market. An examination is solicited.
AGENTS FOR
Scott's, Clay's and Glencross' Reports of Fashions.
fe25-a482-1m

THE
Atlantic Monthly
FOR
MARCH, 1863.
The MARCH NUMBER is now ready. It contains Articles by HAWTHORNE, HOLMES, LOWELL, AGASSIZ, GAIL HAMILTON, MRS. CHILD, and other Popular Writers.
☞ SPECIAL ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO THE FACT THAT PROFESSOR AGASSIZ COMMENCES IN THIS NUMBER A NEW SERIES OF HIS ADMIRABLE SCIENTIFIC PAPERS.
LIST OF CONTENTS:
Christopher North; "Choose ye this day whom ye will serve;" The Horrors of San Domingo; A London Suburb; The Vagabonds; Willis Wharton; A Call to my Countrywomen; The True Church; Under the Pear-Tree; The Last Cruise of the Monitor; Lyrics of the Street; America the Old World; Poetics and President Lincoln; Reviews and Literary Notices; Russell's Diary; Recent American Publications.
TERMS.—Twenty-five cents per number. Three dollars per year, post-paid by the publishers.
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
fe25-a483-1t 135 Washington st., Boston, Mass.

SINGULAR DREAMS!

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS—From the celebrated manufactory of STEINWAY & SONS, New York.
PATENT HINGE PLATE PIANOS, made by H. WORCESTER, New York.
A large assortment of other first class Pianos on the way, all of which we sell for cash at Eastern Factory prices.
The Best are the Cheapest in the End.
fe25-a457-1m ROOT & CADY, 95 Clark street, Chicago.

CAUSES OF CONSUMPTION.—Among other causes of consumption enumerated by a medical writer of great celebrity, is the abuse of medicines, [illegible]

New Advertisements.

ADVERTISE
SCRIVEN'S
Advertising Agency,
63 DEARBORN STREET,
CHICAGO.
Established, 1855.
The advantages possessed through my Agency for inserting advertisements throughout the States of
ILLINOIS,
MINNESOTA, MICHIGAN,
KANSAS, IOWA,
MISSOURI, WISCONSIN,
INDIANA, OHIO,
IN A
CHEAP, PROMINENT
AND
ATTRACTIVE MANNER,
AND AT A GREAT
Saving of Money, Time and Labor
TO THE ADVERTISER,
ARE UNDOUBTED.
☞ Lists of papers, with particulars as to circulation, rates of advertising, &c., can be obtained on application at my office,
63 - Dearborn St. - 63
C. H. SCRIVEN.
☞ Advertisements inserted in papers in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and all leading Eastern Cities.

PRINTING INKS.
C. H. SCRIVEN,
Advertising Agent,
63...... DEARBORN STREET 63
Dealer in all kinds
PRINTING INKS.
News, Book, Job, Colored, Card and Poster.
I guarantee them of the best manufacture, and sold at manufacturers' prices:
NEWS FROM 25c. to 35c. per lb.
BOOK " 40c. to $1
CARD " $1 to $2
COLORED FROM 50c. to $20 per lb.
fe25-a480-6t-new net

SINGULAR DREAMS!

MAKE HAY WHILE THE SUN SHINES.
CARR BROTHERS,
Real Estate Agents,
126 DEARBORN ST.,
ROOMS 15 AND 16,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY NEXT
Property of all kinds bought, sold and leased.
SECOND TO NO HOUSE IN THE CITY.
CALL AND SEE US.
fe25-a443-1mnet

GOODS FOR SPRING.
NEW GOODS
VERY LOW.
OLD GOODS
AT BARGAINS.
OUR SPRING STOCK
Is full and attractive.
Early selections are advisable, as the
SUPPLY FOR SPRING IS MEAGRE.
Orders carefully filled.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS, &c.
fe25-a466-3tnet

SINGULAR DREAMS!

CHARLES L. NOBLE,
175 LAKE STREET,
Wholesale dealer in and manufacturer of Kerosene
LAMPS,
AND
Carbon, Coal and Kerosene
OILS.
No goods retailed. The trade supplied at a discount from country prices. fe25-1mp

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,
Are now receiving the largest and most complete stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Tin Plate,
SHEET IRON, COPPER,
Wire, Nails,
GLASS AND FARMING TOOLS,
Ever offered in this market.
WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE
BEST AXES
IN AMERICA.
Our goods were purchased before the recent advance, and we shall sell them as low as they can be purchased East, with only adding actual transportation.
TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
my29-1ly 95 Lake street, Chicago.

INSURANCE.
We represent the following New York Companies:
Continental, Security,
Metropolitan, Market,
North American, Goodhue,
Columbia.
[illegible]

PROCLAMATION.—Having secured the [illegible]

New Advertisements.
EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE
OF
Houses, Building Lots and Farms,
BY
LYON & BAKER,
Erie Land Office, No. 1 Brown's Buildings, Buffalo, N. Y.,
ON
THURSDAY, MARCH 5th, 1863,
At 10 O'Clock A. M.
VALUABLE BUSINESS LOTS.
[illegible]
Erie Land Office, Buffalo, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE IN BUFFALO, AT GREAT BARGAINS,
AT PRIVATE SALE.
MANUFACTURERS, MALTSTERS, BOAT BUILDERS, ELEVATOR MEN, AND OTHERS.
[illegible]
fe25-a480-1t Erie Land Office, Buffalo, N. Y.

FINE BUILDING LOTS.
[illegible]
fe25-a480-3t Erie Land Office, Buffalo, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE
BY SAMUEL GEHR,
36 Dearborn Street,
OPPOSITE THE TREMONT HOUSE.

NORTH LASALLE ST. RESIDENCE.
First class Brick House on North LaSalle street, near Oak street, with brick barn. Contains two parlors, library, eight (8) chambers, dining room, kitchen, bath room, cellar, &c., &c. Has all modern improvements belonging to a first class residence, marble mantles, gas in every room, hot and cold water, &c.

SOUTH MARKET STREET.
Seventy-three (73) feet front on South Market street, between Monroe and Adams streets, with three buildings. A desirable location for any manufacturing business. Owned by Eastern parties who wish to dispose of it.

WHITNEY STREET.
Fifty-two (52) feet on Whitney street, between Green Bay Road and Pine street. Very desirable residence property. Price $40 per foot.

DIVISION STREET.
Fifty (50) feet on Division street, east of Wolcott st. Price sixteen hundred dollars, ($1600.)

WEST VAN BUREN STREET.
200 feet front by 125 feet deep on West Van Buren street, between Halsted and Desplaines streets.

JEFFERSON AND MITCHELL STS.
Southeast corner of Jefferson and Mitchell streets, being an original land lot, 180x178 feet, [illegible] divided into seven (7) building lots, and sold at a bargain.

ACRES FOR SUBDIVISION.
[illegible] acres in "West Division," corner of Van Buren street and Western avenue.
One (1) acre corner of West Lake street and Western avenue, with house and barn. May be subdivided into eight (8) lots of 25 feet each, with fronts on Lake, Walnut and Fulton streets.
Ten (10) acres in the "South Division," within the City Limits—$200 per acre, cash.
SAMUEL GEHR,
fe25-a482-1t Real Estate Broker, 36 Dearborn street.

SINGULAR DREAMS!

AMERICAN GOLD
WANTED AT NEW YORK RATES.
FOREIGN GOLD AND SILVER,
purchased above the market rates.
Canada Currency, Old Treasury Notes,
STATE BANK OF INDIANA,
STATE BANK OF IOWA AND KENTUCKY
wanted at a high premium.
LAND WARRANTS purchased at the following prices.
160 Acre Warrants..................$160 Each.
120 " " ....90 "
80 " " ....75 "
40 " " ....40 "
E. W. MORSE, Agent,
fe25-a448-3tnet 14 CLARK STREET.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAMES BOYD,
38 CLARK STREET.
QUOTATIONS FOR PREMIUM FUNDS ADVANCED.
BANK OF STATE OF INDIANA..........
STATE BANK OF IOWA..........
KENTUCKY..........
MISSOURI..........
We can fill any order for the purchase or sale of Gold, Demand Notes, and pay the best rate for all premium funds. fe25-a480-3tnet

NEW SPRING GOODS.
We have just received the Latest Novelties in Spring Styles, and
SPRING DRESS GOODS
Of every description, and will receive daily from the East. All goods now choice and desirable, to be bought in the New York, Boston and Philadelphia markets, all bought with great care,
FOR NET CASH,
And will be sold for CASH only
As low as can be purchased in any house in the United States.
Our stock this Spring will, if possible, be more select and fully assorted than ever before.
W. M. ROSS & CO.,
167 & 169 Lake street, Chicago.
Chicago, Feb. 18th, 1863. fe25-a477-3tnet

SELECT GOODS.
We are constantly receiving supplies of choice and elegant goods. Our assortment of articles for the Toilet, select Drugs and Chemicals, Delicacies for Invalids, etc., etc., is unsurpassed. It is our determination that everything sold at our establishment shall be of a superior quality.
SMITH & DWYER,
Druggists and Chemists, 92 and 94 Lake street.

SECOND-HAND SAFES
FOR SALE AT
$75, $80, $90, $100
[illegible]

A. DE ANGUERA,
[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1863.

SPEAKER GROW AND HIS COMMITTEES.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow is Speaker of the House of Representatives. He is an able man, and a true friend of Freedom, but as a legislator in whatever concerns the material or commercial interests of the country he is a sectional, and not a national man. He has sought to convert Congress into a Pennsylvania Legislature, to foster and promote the special interests of that State, at the expense of the other States.

His unfairness and partiality in the formation of the business Committees of the House, which shape the legislation of Congress, were so conspicuous as to cause much bad feeling among members from other States. It is true that Pennsylvania is a great, populous, wealthy and patriotic State, but she is entitled to no special privileges, at the expense of the other States, and to no monopoly of the favors of Congress.

Mr. Grow was defeated for re-election, and will not be a member of the next Congress. His career as a legislator and Speaker terminates in a few days. His defeat is a loss to the Union cause in the next Congress, but our regret is materially tempered and modified by our disapprobation of his course towards the West during his Speakership. A glance at the composition of the House Committees will show the partiality and unfairness to which we allude.

The Speaker is the chief officer and most influential member in the Representative Body. He receives double pay, and holds the post of honor and power, as well as of profit. The next highest and most important position is Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. The Republican members gave the Speakership to Mr. Grow, a Pennsylvanian, for various reasons, and he, with peculiar modesty and generosity, gave the Chairmanship of the great business Committee, and the floor leadership of the House, to a Pennsylvanian, Thad. Stevens, a man wholly unfitted for the place by the infirmities of age, acerbity of temper, and excentricity of views. He is a leader that no party dare follow, and the Republican members continually find themselves at loggerheads with their parliamentary leader.

But not content with securing to the members of his own State the Speakership and the head of the Ways and Means, Mr. Grow proceeded to parcel out most of the other committees to Pennsylvania. He gave the Chairmanship of the important Judiciary Committee to John Hickman of Pennsylvania, passing over Bingham of Ohio, and Wilson of Iowa, both much better lawyers. He gave the head of the Committee on Public Expenditures to John Covode, a Pennsylvanian. He gave the head of the Committee on Private Land Claims to Samuel S. Blair, from the same State, and put Jesse Lazear, also from Pennsylvania, on it. He gave the second place on the Committee on Manufactures to a Pennsylvanian, Moorhead, and also put Ancona, of the same State, on it; but we have no objection as to that Committee, Pennsylvania being a manufacturing State. He put Killinger, of Pennsylvania, at the head of the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department, and Lazear, of Pennsylvania, at the head of the Committee on Public Buildings, and Kelly, of the same State, is second on the same Committee. McPherson, of Pennsylvania, is Chairman of the Library Committee, and Baily, of the same State, is a member of the Committee on Printing. On the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, Samuel S. [illegible] of the same [illegible]ond, and Wm. M. [illegible] the Committee on [illegible] Canals, Hale and Johnson, of Pennsylvania, are both on it. On the Committee on Patents, Johnson, of the same State, is a member. On the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, McKnight, of Pennsylvania, is a member. On the Committee on Unfinished Business, Babbitt, of the same State, is a member. On Mileage, Killinger, of Pennsylvania, stands second. On Accounts, Lehman, of Pennsylvania, is third. On Expenditures in the Navy, McPherson and Cooper, of Pennsylvania, are both on; the Committee consists of but three others. On Elections, Patton, of Pennsylvania, is placed. On Public Lands, Covode, of Pennsylvania, is second. On Commerce, Babbitt, of Pennsylvania, is a member. On Revolutionary Claims, Cooper, of Pennsylvania, is a member. On Indian Affairs, Kelly and Patton, of Pennsylvania, are members. On Military Affairs, Wright, of Pennsylvania, is a member. On Militia, Ancona and Biddle of Pennsylvania are both members. On Naval affairs, Moorehead and Verree of Pennsylvania are both members. On Foreign Affairs, McKnight is a member. On Agriculture, Hale of Pennsylvania is a member. But the gross, shameful partiality shown to his own State is not confined to the composition of the Standing Committees, but extend to the Select Committees as well. Look at the list: On the Committee on Rules he placed himself at the head. On the Pacific Railroad Committee he made Campbell chairman. On Establishment of a National Armory west of the Allegheny Mountains, he made Moorhead of Pennsylvania chairman, and also put on Wallace. There are three members from that State who reside west of the Alleghenies; we are astonished that he did not put on the third one. On the Committee on Government Expenditures he appointed Blair of Pa. chairman. On the Bankrupt Law, Kelly of Pa. On Committee on Fortifications and Rivers of the West he put Babbitt of Pa. If there are any other select committees, we will wager that they, too, are stuffed with Pennsylvanians. Since the formation of the Government down to the present time there has never been such barefaced, scandalous partiality in the composition of committees.

In the formation of the Committee of Ways and Means, Speaker Grow caps the climax. He can truly say that he knows no West, but he has a vivid appreciation of the East. That most important of all the committees is composed as follows:

Thad. Stevens of Pa. chairman, Justin S. Morrill of Vermont, Elbridge G. Spaulding of New York, Erastus Corning of New York, V. B. Horton of Ohio, John L. N. Stratton of New Jersey, Samuel Hooper of Mass., Horace Maynard of Tennessee.

When the committee was first made John S. Phelps was appointed on it, but he has not been in Congress. He is in the army, and is Military Governor of Arkansas. Look at the composition of this committee that prepares tax bills, finance bills, appropriation bills, and see how the Great West is treated. Who is there on it to represent the people and interests of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, California, Oregon and the Territories? Not one. It may be said that Horton of Ohio represents them. He does to about the same extent as the man in the moon. He represents a few people among the hills and bluffs of south-eastern Ohio at the mouth of the Kanawha River. He is a mild, dull man, without a liberal or progressive or Western idea. In short he knows as little of the West, its wants or sentiments as any man in Congress, and it was for that reason he was selected. If Grow wanted to give the West a place on the committee and at the same time confine his choice to Ohio, why did he pass over Gurley, Ashley, Riddle, and Sherman who was then in the House? These men *know* the West and its people, and are in sympathy with the Administration which Horton is not, for he votes oftener with the Copperheads than against them on leading questions.

Was there no man from Indiana, or Illinois fit to serve on that committee? Why has New York got two members of it, and *nine Western States none*? Why have little States like Vermont and New Jersey, the population of both of which being scarcely one-third that of Illinois, got places on the great committee, while a whole section of the Union, comprising more than one-third of its population, and wealth, have no member to represent it? Is it any wonder that the National Ship Canal was slaughtered? and by the way it had no bitterer opponent than Speaker Grow. We repeat, that the West has just cause of complaint at the treatment received from the Pennsylvania politicians, and that our grief for Grow's defeat would be far more poignant had he behaved towards the West in a more liberal and national spirit.

THREE LIES.

In the course of debate in the Senate yesterday Senator Wilson of Massachusetts characterized the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, Chicago *Times*, New York *World*, and *Express* as papers that are endorsed and applauded by traitors in arms, which is strictly true. The report proceeds as follows:

> RICHARDSON of Illinois, said the Senator had referred to a newspaper in his state. The editor of that paper was a brother to a man in the Monitor when she saved the country last year. As many men had gone to the war from that office as from any office in the country. The Senator was greatly mistaken if he supposed there was in the head of that paper a thought of disloyalty. He defied the Senator to find anything disloyal in any article of that paper, and if there was any treason in that paper, or the others referred to, the courts were open and there was place to try them.
>
> CHANDLER said that the editor was from Detroit, where he was notorious as an open rebel sympathizer, and was so regarded by every loyal man and woman in Michigan that knew him.

Richardson stated three point blank falsehoods. First, The editor of the *Times* is no brother to the "Man of the Monitor"—whose name is Worden. There is a gentleman of that name in the secesh concern, occupying the position of book-keeper or business manager. The editor of the secesh sheet is a Vermont renegade, who hates the North and the Federal Government, and opened "a fire in the rear" on the soldiers when the war first broke out, and has kept it up unceasingly.

Second, It is a silly, contemptible lie that "as many men have gone from that office as from any office in the country," and Richardson knew it to be such. There were two or three loyal compositors who volunteered from that office last summer, but it was in despite of the influence and secesh teachings of the concern. The TRIBUNE office has sent over fifty men to the army since the war broke out.

Third, We defy the Senator (Richardson) to put his finger on one issue that any good Union man will call "loyal" since the Detroit Secessionist took charge of it. Its loyalty is to Jeff. Davis. It is daily denouncing the Government, and opposing the war and clamoring for an armistice with the rebels, to be followed by a disunion peace.

The truth is, that Richardson himself, is a Secession Sympathizer, and that is the reason why he can see nothing but patriotism and loyalty in the worst Copperhead sheet in the West.

Union War Meeting at Salem.

The outspoken, unconditional Union sentiment of Marion county had full expression at Salem, Marion county, on Saturday last. On the previous week, the Copperheads of that county, who unfortunately are largely in the majority in the district, held a meeting in Salem, and passed a series of the most abject, treasonable and detestable resolutions. These resolutions were supported by kindred speeches inside the Court House of the town, while outside on the street, before some groceries, the Copperheads [illegible] free expression to their [illegible] impulses by [illegible] and the [illegible] Confederacy. The effect of the demonstration probably tended to encourage and consolidate the traitors of that section of Illinois; but at the same time it provoked the determined Union men of Marion county to a counter demonstration which, as we have said, took place on Saturday, in Salem. General Strong, Hon. Henry T. Blow, and Capt. Dean, of St. Louis, addressed the meeting, as did also Messrs. [illegible] and Mills of Salem, and a series of most excellent and patriotic resolutions were passed. The meeting was very large, the commodious Court House being filled to its utmost capacity.

WHY IS THIS ALLOWED?—We find the following statement in the New York *World*, from the Washington correspondent of that paper:

> Several Senators and members of the House, who are not, like Mr. Seward, of opinion that intentional denial of a friend's assertions, and discourtesy to a foreign power, are synonymous of dignity and strength, have recently paid a visit to the Ambassador of France, so as to protest by their presence against the attitude which our Secretary of State has deemed proper to assume toward both.

Is there no room in the old Capitol Prison for these livid traitors? If yes, why are they permitted to be at large? Has it come to this that members of Congress are permitted thus to publicly take sides with our most tricky and determined enemy? The names of these traitors should be given to the finger of scorn.

☞ We were yesterday shown a letter from a soldier in one of the Indiana regiments in the army of the Potomac, to his wife in this city, bitterly complaining of the distinction made of the negro in this army. He says the negroes are furnished with good tents and stoves, while the soldiers have to build fireplaces as best they can. The negroes get soft bread, while the soldiers are confined to hard tack; and in every way that favored race is treated with marked consideration.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

There is not the least doubt that your soldier lied grossly. We read an extract from a letter written from this place to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* some weeks ago, making the same slanderous accusation against the gallant chief and his subordinates of the army in our front, and the *Sentinel's* letter is doubtless as false as that of the *Enquirer*. Soldiers who write such calumnies are always members of "night-cap brigades." They are the fellows who apply to Morgan for paroles.—*Nashville Union, &c.*

The letter which the editor had shown him was written in his own office by himself, or his dictation. "Fire-in-the-rear" soldiers are the only ones that write such letters.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Republican State Committee of Rhode Island have issued a call for State and Congressional Conventions, to be held in Providence on the 10th of March. An invitation is extended to "all electors who desire to preserve the Union and to give a hearty support to the Government under the Constitution, and to aid the national Administration in its efforts to bring the war to an early and successful termination." The Republicans are also recommended to make common cause with all loyal men, mutually laying aside past differences and issues.

☞ A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* states that an American gentleman, resident in Paris, having received a copy of General Butler's farewell address to the people of New Orleans, translated it and carried it to the editors of the *Siecle* for publication. They expressed great pleasure at receiving it, and promised that it should appear in the next day's paper. But the next morning they notified this gentleman that they had received an official intimation not to publish anything favorable to Gen. Butler.

☞ The N. Y. *Times* says: It is said that as soon as Congress shall pass the measure authorizing the issue of letters of marque, three swift sailing, heavily armed steamers will start from this port after the Florida and Alabama. The Retribution, it seems to us, being only a sailing vessel, should be overhauled by some of our regular naval gunboats.

☞ The manufacturers of newspapers, books, etc., in the city of New York, have sent a strong memorial to Congress in favor of the reduction of duty on printing and other papers. The memorial is signed by all the leading book and newspaper publishers in New York, except the New York *Tribune* Company.

☞ There are enlightened people down South. One of our bold Zouaves asked an old farmer in South Carolina why he did not take a newspaper? "Because," said he, "when my father died he left me a heap of papers, and I've never had time to read 'em yet."

EMANCIPATION MEETING.—An Emancipation meeting was held in the Senate Chamber, at Jefferson City, Missouri, on Friday last. Senator Morris presided. Speeches were made by Messrs. Partridge, Wagner, Bingham, and others.

☞ Mrs. Deborah Duane, a granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin, died in Philadelphia on Thursday last, aged eighty-one years.

LETTER FROM CAIRO.

A Copperhead "Blowing"—Meeting of the Egyptian Delegation—"Peace, Armistice, Withdrawal of the Emancipation Proclamation, the Programme of the Democracy"—Senator Green Speaks—What the People Think of it—The Remedy for the Evil, &c.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

CAIRO, February 20, 1863.

Fresh from the inglorious session of the Legislature at Springfield, and in exact accordance with the Copperhead programme there inaugurated, Hon. J. S. Green, Senator from this district, called a meeting of his friends at the court house, last evening, to listen to a harangue from the said Senator on the state of the Union, the war, and things in general. At an early hour the small room devoted to justice was crowded. There were many Union men present, called together by a desire to hear what Green could say in extenuation of the grand Springfield endeavor to break up the Union, distract further our already distracted country, and create disaffection and bad feeling among the soldiers Illinois has in the field. But the principal portion of his audience may be set down as either secession sympathizers or peace screechers—both equally to be contemned—both, in these days, to be equally scorned and despised by all honorable citizens of the United States. There were a few Germans—many of them true to the Union—some tradespeople, a few soldiers and officers, and a goodly number of levee laborers and draymen. The latter, perhaps, owing to the fact that they are, many of them, from the South—having escaped conscription by reason of their not having thrown off their allegiance, are many, of them, the strongest secesh to be found in the community.

From what could be gathered from Mr. Green's rather long and flatulent oration, the fact seemed uppermost in his mind that war was to be made upon the Government, Union men were to be put down, now that they were no longer backed by the mind and muscle of the soldiers taken from our midst, and that President Lincoln's Proclamation must be withdrawn and an armistice be proclaimed in its stead, during the continuance of which arrangements should be made for a permanent peace, upon almost any grounds favorable to the disruption of the Union of the States and the perpetuation of Jeff. Davis' bastard Confederacy. He was bold to say that that was the issue before the people of Illinois. It was for peace or against peace. The platform of the Democracy, said the speaker, is plainly advanced in the series of resolutions introduced into the State Legislature at its recent session. That was fated to become the national platform of the National Democracy, and upon its principles the party would stand or fall. It might as well be known first as last, that the Democracy were founding their interests on the peace status. And, if this Senator is to be believed, it was a well understood plan with some of the leading spirits of the party, long before the recent election, that such was to be the ground to be taken. In other words, the secession element set to work systematically, and, as it would seem, rather skilfully, to plot for the downfall of the country and the erection upon its ashes of a Phœnix-like structure, whose corner-stone should be dissolution; its material, from top to bottom, confederation. Peace—armistice—these were the hands which were to be used in raising the iniquitous fabric. I have heard it said even by those who used their influence to elect Mr. Green to the Senate, that had he been one half as bold in avowing his real sentiments upon the war and kindred subjects before his election as he has been since in the Senate chamber, and was last night in his speech, he would never have reached Springfield by the suffrages of the Egyptians. There are still too many good and loyal Democrats here, and in other counties, in favor of carrying the conflict through, and keeping it up with our best energies, our treasure and our blood, until the rebellion shall be crushed out and the Union maintained, to ever enable such a man as Green to be elected to even a Democratic State Legislature on a sneaking, skulking, contemptible peace platform. This sentiment is boldly proclaimed in the streets to-day, in canvassing the meeting of last evening, by the very men who helped to hoist Green into the Senate, and when too late are enlightened as to the merits of the viper they have warmed in their bosoms, and who waking turns to sting the arm that upheld him. The indignation of these deceived individuals, the Senator thinks, can do him no harm. He may be [illegible] will[illegible]ly deceived in this particular.

Another [illegible] which Mr. Green devoted a large amount of highfalutin and fine-spun argument, interspersed with a goodly supply of rhodomontade and billingsgate abuse, was the condition of the currency. The high price of gold, according to his statement, is owing, not to the demand, not to hoarding, not to the demand for it to buy cotton, not to the efforts of such men as the speaker to depreciate and cry down Government securities, to the worthless character of the financial system itself, and the little [illegible] people have in the existing "Abolition Government." "The note of hand of any half-way responsible man of business," said the speaker, "to my mind, is better, more worthy of confidence, and I would rather have it in exchange for anything I have to sell, than these 'greenbacks' with which the country is being flooded," a sentiment which the people are not yet ready to endorse to its full extent—a sentiment Mr. Green himself, were he in the market with a Senatorial vote to dispose of—and such things are charged upon politicians of his stamp now-a-days—would himself repudiate and quickly pocket the detested "greenbacks," rather than a promise-to-pay, even were it secured by cut-throat bond and mortgage.

Mr. Green was also severe in his denunciations of shoulder straps. He alluded to Gen. Gorman as a cotton speculator; but the speaker did not seem to know that Gorman was a man of his own class—a Democrat—but one who, as having done some service in the cause of his country, was entitled to more credit, even though stained with the flocculence of cotton clinging to his skirts—than those men who remained at home to commence and carry out the fire-in-the-rear movements, so much and so ably explained by the secesh concern in your city.

The effort undoubtedly to be made in the Southern part of the State by these legislators, on their return to their respective districts, to create a public opinion, which shall back them in June next, in the introduction and consummation of certain treasonable propositions—"peace, armistice, withdrawal of the Proclamation" being the watchword and rallying cry of the faction, leads all patriotic Union men to think what they can do to counteract their baleful influence.

Particulars of the Capture of Dawson, the Guerilla—Ten Rebels Produce the Recent Scare at Island No. Ten, &c.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

CAIRO, Feb. 21, 1863.

NARRATIVE OF THE CAPTURE OF DAWSON.

One of your correspondents in Tennessee has sent the following:

A guerilla band, under the notorious Dawson, has, for some time past, been infesting the vicinity of Dyersburg in West Tennessee, and enforcing the rebel conscription law. The nearest military post was Trenton, in command of Col. Wood of the 22d Ohio, and in the District of Jackson, commanded by Gen. Sullivan. Several ineffectual attempts have been made to capture him and disperse his gang, but being well mounted, and receiving immediate notice of all movements to that end, he has always eluded the forces sent after him. Col. Wood had mounted on horses seized through the country, a squad of his own regiment—the 22d Ohio—and General Sullivan had placed at his disposal four companies of the 11th Illinois cavalry. On the 30th of January an expedition left Trenton in four divisions, one under Col. Wood himself, another under Capt. Moffit, 11th Ill. cavalry, another under Capt. Burbridge, 11th Ill., cavalry, and the other mounted infantry under Lieut. Whitehead, 22d Ohio. They approached Dyersburg by different routes, and succeeded in dispersing the gang, killing or capturing thirty-four of them. Dawson himself escaped, but his celebrated horse "Roan Rebel" was taken and confiscated. A small force was left in Dyersburg to watch for Dawson, and on the 7th of February, Col. Wood again left Trenton with his mounted force. Information was obtained that Dawson had a new camp beyond Obion River, only approachable by a secret ferry, but finding a guide Lieut. Whitehead was sent with his mounted infantry, and twelve of the 11th Illinois cavalry, in search of the wily rebel. They rode for three miles through a swamp, in which the water stood midway on the horses sides, but finally found the crossing and reached "Camp Lookout," as Dawson called it. But Davidson had gone away and they went on after him; they met him on his return about one mile from the Mississippi River, and recognising him instantly gave chase. Through woods and by bridle paths the exciting race went on, but the "fortunes of war" were against the guerilla chief, and after a chase of nearly two miles he was captured with a Lieutenant named Hibbetts. Thereupon they returned to Dyersburg with their prisoners, and the next day started for Trenton. On the way two more of the gang were discovered, and chase was given. One soon gave up, but the other was well mounted, and soon distanced all his pursuers but Col. Wood and Captain Armstrong, 11th Illinois cavalry., and finally the latter's horse was disabled by an accident. The man found he had but one pursuer, and unslinging his carbine, waited for the Colonel to overtake him. As he did so, he turned and aimed, but the Colonel caught the muzzle, and warding it from himself, the ball passed through his horse's neck—at the same instant the rebel fell dead from his horse.

Thus the expedition proved a complete success, and Dawson will not disturb West Tennessee again for a long time to come.

It may be interesting to state that Dawson says he had but ten men with him, when he attacked Island No. 10, and occasioned the great scare there.

THE SUBJECT OF MEDICAL STORES.

My attention has been called to a paragraph contained in a late dispatch of the agent of the associated press here, in regard to an alleged scarcity of medicines in the army of the Mississippi. This item states, upon the authority of "passengers from Vicksburg"—very unreliable, generally—that "there is a great lack of medical stores in the army, whole brigades being without an ounce of quinine." I am [illegible] informed that the passengers from Vicksburg must have labored under a serious mistake when they made such a glaring misstatement of facts. The Medical Purveyor at this place, having the furnishing of the medicine chests of that army, is at all times well stocked with all useful drugs, and if the brigades under General Grant have not a supply it must be their own fault. Quinine, it is well known, is placed at a high figure, on account of the demand, but it has never yet been impossible to procure it; and while it can be procured, you may rest assured, the sick soldiers will have all that their Surgeons deem it necessary that they should have. If, as alleged, there really existed a deficiency in the medicine chests of the army, in the lack of any important curative agent, I grant it would be best to have the fact ventilated; but until such becomes the case there is no particular necessity for harrowing the public mind with such ill-timed observations.

W.

FROM VICKSBURG.

An Expedition—A Voyage Up the River—A Visit to the Plantation of of a Rebel Member of Congress—"Fresh Eggs."

CHAPLAIN'S TENT, (1ST BRIG. MCARTHUR'S DIV.)
LAKE PROVIDENCE, Feb. 4, 1863.

Just as we had made ourselves comfortable at Milliken's Bend, our brigade received orders, the 31st ult., to take two days' cooked rations and twenty in transit and "fall in" as soon as possible. As usual, the 16th Wis., Major Reynolds commanding, was first in line and on board the Crescent City.

All were naturally asking "what's up," and "where are we going?" Having reported to headquarters, we learned our destination to be the little town of Providence, eighty miles by river and fifty miles by land, up the river. Long before day, Sabbath morning, (for this is the day proverbial in the army for moving) we were steaming up the river. We hoped to have had religious services on deck, but the storm forbade. I am happy to say, that most of the field and staff, and *all* of the 16th, followed the worthy example of Col. Ditzler, and engaged not in any game of chance nor indulged in drinking; on the contrary, they "gave attendance to reading," groups of us began singing those old melodies, Old Hundred, Rockingham, Dundee, Coronation, &c., until we exhausted our stock. We then took up the "soul of song," those revival melodies of childhood's memory, while many of our officers, thinking of holier scenes and Sabbath bells at home, added their voices to the full strain of melody, we seemed to vie with each other in singing "with the spirit and with the understanding also."

At 8 o'clock, Monday morning, Col. Ditzler, leading a party of some eighty mounted men, we circumvented Lake Providence, looking for bayous leading out of the lake, to other waters connecting navigation with Red River. The engineer corpse decided it a feasible route as far as examined. We passed some magnificent residences in our route. On the plantation of Mr. Sparrow, a Congressman, now at Richmond, the entire cotton crop is unpicked, his darkies (that have not been run off from the plantation) almost in a state of nudity and starvation. And we might say from "*uno disce omnes!*" Col. Humphrey of the 95th Ill., found two negroes yesterday in a hole they had dug in a bank in the woods, and subsisted there for six months. How joyfully did they leave their hole in the ground and follow the Colonel to camp, and embark with about 100 more, all collected in a day, and started for Vicksburg at night on board the War Eagle, to work on the ditch by Gen. Grant's order. The country swarms with them coming into our lines.

Near a Mr. Sellers' plantation we found a telegraph office, and of course did it justice. He is a man of wealth in Philadelphia, and has a magnificent plantation here.

MRS. SELLERS SOLD.

Some sixty guerillas had their headquarters back of this plantation, and our scouts seeing some of them fleeing past her door, we all gave rapid chase, and Mrs. S. came rushing from her place, decorated with evergreens and palmettoes, as says Virgil: "She walked queen of the gods and men," opening the black iron gate, she exclaimed, "Why are you running so? Running from the enemy like cowards! Are you Western men?" Colonel W. L. Duff, Chief of the Artillery Department of the Tennessee (we having come to a halt) replied, "Yes, madam, we are Western men!" "Why, then, in the name of Heaven, do you not stop and fight these devilish Yankees that have landed here?" The Colonel modestly replied, (for he was sick that morning,) "Madam, the Yankee's first, and you ladies next!" The Mrs. Sellers sold, looked the Colonel over from head to heel—the quicksilver of life's barometer suddenly falling, the precursor of a violent storm. With a blanched cheek and trembling step she led the troop of [illegible] through the "winding ways" back to the palace door! This proved, as the whole party can attest, a very healthful shock to the Colonel's feeble nerves, and, were it not for another slight mistake, would have come to camp much improved from the day's excursion. The Colonel often spoke of his desire for a fresh egg! It would aid his digestion—be victuals, drink, &c. Soon we met a lad with a basket, and Colonel Deitzler, with "argus eyes" in an enemy's land, suspected the boy to have, perhaps, a dinner for some rebel skulking in the woods, and calling the lad to him, found the contents to be, as he said, "fresh eggs" he had bought for his mother.

Col. Ditzler politely asked the lad to give one to Col. Duff, as he was ill. The boy kindly [illegible], but Col. Duff accepted only one. He says to me, "Chaplain, please take the rein of my horse while I take the contents of this egg." No quicker said than done! Cracking the shell upon the saddle pommel, he laid his lips to it, like an infant to its mother's breast, and having drawn its precious contents therefrom, with vacant stare of surprise, and his breath nasally issuing, followed by a peculiar sowl, he exclaimed, "Not so d—d fresh after all!"

The feasibility of the channel for gunboats being determined as far as examined, the only question to be determined was how high was the Mississippi above lake Providence. The survey decided the river to be, by survey, four feet seven inches above the surface of the ground back of the levee, and the water in rivulets runs to the lake. Before it was fairly decided, shovel and spade, pick and plow, mule and scraper, were all excavating the levee, Major Reynolds of the 16th Wisconsin, charged with the responsibility of the whole. The inhabitants of course are horrified in view of the results, and are taking to the hills for refuge like the antediluvians of old.

FEB. 6.—I have just received orders from the commanding officer, Col. Ditzler, to take charge of the contrabands that are coming in in flocks, and provide quarters and rations for them. They are to be set at work on the levee. Gen. Grant has been up, and is going to send the whole of McArthur's division here.

L. S.

P. S.—Indications seem to prove that Ditzler's *ditch* is a success over Butler's.

A VOICE FROM THE ARMY.

Opinions of a Douglas Democrat.

The following is an extract from a letter written by a Douglas Democrat, a gentleman well known in this city:

In regard to the war, the skies look dark it is true, but I have full faith we shall yet triumph over treason, North and South. Wicked as we are as a nation, I cannot think God has given us up to our own evil ways. The most discouraging feature in the war by far is the bold, defiant action of Norther traitors. Shame on them! Such papers as the Chicago *Times*, New York *Express* and New York *Herald*, and the rest of the brood, are doing more to encourage the sustaining of Southern armies than all other evil influences. The leading spirits of the South can and do point to such presses as proof positive that we are on the eve of civil war at the North, and that they have only to hold out a little longer, when we will have all we can attend to at home. The editors of such papers are guilty of treason under the Constitution by giving aid and comfort to our enemies. Their emissaries are constantly circulating their infamous sheets among our soldiers, making discontented those who at home have been their political followers—and discouraging many whose hearts are true. But while this is so, I think I can see a light cloud rising over Vicksburg, and even over the army of the Potomac. Military success will put to shame all Northern traitors. Infamous cowards! they have shrunk from any part in the war, and would now much prefer the permanent division of the country, to the successful termination of a contest, which will leave them only a black, bloody, cowardly assassin's record, from the contemplation of which their children's children will shrink with disgust. Poor wretches! Their days are numbered. They may and will no doubt protract the war, but they cannot stop it. When the Mississippi River is opened, as it soon will be, they will shrink back to their dirty kennels, gnashing their teeth with rage; while the true men of the North will rejoice over the victories won by the sacrifices of their noble sons. I trust the public and the loyal press will now be prepared to wait patiently the result of a siege at Vicksburg, and not goad on our Generals to any half prepared attack. When we control the Mississippi we will control all its tributaries, which is equivalent to controlling all the Southwest. Then if the East cannot take Richmond and Charleston, the West must help them.

Who Voted for the Peace Resolutions.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Every member of the Legislature who voted for the infamous Peace and Armistice Resolutions is a traitor to his country, and his name will be embalmed in eternal infamy. I have not yet seen the names of these traitors in print, and I hope you will at once publish the *roll of infamy* in your paper, so that the loyal people of the State may point the slow, unmoving finger of scorn at the wretches who dared to propose disgraceful terms of peace to murderous and red handed rebels, which if carried out, would end in separation, disgrace and anarchy to the end of time.

A CONSTANT READER.

Here they are:

☞ Messrs. Boyes, Brand, Brown, Burr, Busey,
☞ Cabeen, Coffeen, Conger, Daugherty, Davis,
☞ Dent of LaSalle, Dent of Putnam, English,
☞ Epler, Fuller, Gerrard, Gibson, Graham,
☞ Heard, Hicks, Holgate, Keyes, Kistler, McCann,
☞ Menard, Merritt, Miller, Monroe, Morrill,
☞ O'Brien, Odell, Patty, Peffer, Reid, Roessler,
☞ Sharon, Sharp, Shope, Smith of Union,
☞ Springer, Ten Broeck, Turner, Walker,
☞ Washburn, Watkins, Wenger, Wescott,
☞ Wheat, Wike, Williams, Witt, Mr. Speaker, 52.

☞ Isaac Toucey, the traitorous Secretary of the Navy under Buchanan, and who dispersed our war vessels to the four quarters of the globe, to prevent their being made available for the suppression of the rebellion at its inauguration, has announced his intention to stump the State of Connecticut in favor of the Copperhead ticket, headed by the prince of Copperheads and traitors, Tom Seymour.

Report of the Board of Trade, AND THE Mercantile Association of Chicago, ON THE SUBJECT OF A SHIP CANAL.

The undersigned, having been appointed a Committee, jointly on the part of the Board of Trade and the Mercantile Association of the City of Chicago, under the resolutions of November 18th, 1862, for the purpose of taking such steps as should tend to the construction of a Ship Canal from Chicago to the Mississippi River, would respectfully submit the following Report:

That your Committee selected a delegation, composed of some of our most worthy and influential citizens, to proceed to Washington and urge upon the Congress the expediency and necessity for the construction of such a work, primarily as a war measure "to suppress domestic insurrection," as well as "to repel foreign invasion," and incidentally as affording an additional outlet to the rapidly accumulating products of the Northwest—the result of whose labors has been communicated to you this evening.

The recent action of the House of Representatives of the United States, in refusing to sanction the great work of uniting, by a Ship Canal, the waters of the Mississippi with those of the Atlantic, and the local and sectional jealousies which thwarted all attempts towards a cordial union upon a comprehensive scheme of policy, calculated to encourage the predominating interest of the country—its agricultural products—have brought the Northwest to that position where it becomes her to pause and review her past history, and to devise measures to promote her future advancement. She is now called upon to decide whether she will consent to have her prosperity dwarfed by a short-sighted policy on the part of Congress and by a spirit of exaction on the part of States intervening between her and the sea-board, or whether, through a commercial alliance with a neighboring province, she will seek those facilities of transport which are absolutely essential to her future growth.

TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES OF THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

The Committee beg leave to advert to our geographical position, and to the pressing necessity for the opening of new and enlarged outlets for our productions.

To the upper valley of the Mississippi an eastern outlet, cheap, commodious, and expeditious, is all important, while a southern outlet is of comparatively no significance.

That great valley is composed of three subordinate ones, whose dimensions are as follows:

The Ohio basin	214,000 square miles.
The Upper Mississippi	169,000 " "
The Missouri	518,000 " "
Making a total of	901,000 " "

The Upper Mississippi basin embraces an area nearly as great as the combined area of Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria and Italy. Excluding the sterile portions west of the Mississippi, it may be pronounced the most uniformly fertile region in the temperate zone, healthful in climate, and attractive for immigration. It is diversified by no mountain ranges, but consists of alternations of upland and lowland pines, of prairie and forest. It is watered by numerous streams which afford a steamboat navigation nearly 4,500 miles in extent.

PROGRESS OF DEVELOPMENT.

The States carved out of this territory have nearly duplicated their population, as well as the area of cultivation, once in ten years from the date of their settlement up to the present time,—exhibiting an expansion and development such as the history of the past cannot parallel.

TABLE showing the Population and number of Acres of Improved Land in the States Northwest of the Ohio River, and the Upper Mississippi basin, from 1800 to 1860.

STATES.	1800. Population	1800. Improved Land	1810. Population	1810. Improved Land	1820. Population	1820. Improved Land	1830. Population	1830. Improved Land	1840. Population	1840. Improved Land	1850. Population	1850. Improved Land	1860. Population	1860. Improved Land
Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wisconsin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

There are men yet living whose recollection extends back to the period when the foot of the settler pressed for the first time the west bank of the Ohio River, and yet within a lifetime that region has become the abode of more than 9,000,000 of people, who, within ten years have brought into cultivation 26,500,000 acres of land—an area nearly equal to all the arable and pasture lands of England—and created a domestic commerce nearly twice as great as the external commerce of the country.

These States constitute naturally one group which are indissolubly linked together by a similarity of conditions in soil and climate, and by the geographical features of the country. They have already been designated as the "Food-Producing" States, an appellation which they are destined to preserve for all time. Not one-tenth of their territory is cultivated, and of the cultivated, not one-tenth is farmed to its full capacity. Their principal agricultural products, by the census of 1860, were as follows:

STATEMENT SHOWING THE POPULATION AND PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS OF THE EIGHT GRAIN GROWING STATES.

STATES.	Sq. Miles.	Population.	Wheat.	Corn.	Hogs.	Cattle.
Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wisconsin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Leaving out Ohio, the ratio of increase in these products, during the last decade, has been from 250 to 300 per cent., and the increase in the value of real and personal property has been more than 450 per cent.

If we institute a comparison between the Northwest and other sections of the Free States, it will be found that while New England has slightly increased her product of wheat, she has fallen off in that of corn; that while the wheat product of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio has declined more than 6,500,000 bushels, the product of the Northwest has increased more than 55,000,000 bushels.

The wheat crop of New England is sufficient to support her people about three weeks; that of New York less than six months; Pennsylvania is hardly self-sustaining, while Ohio yields a surplus of less than 3,000,000 bushels.

These statistics show to what gigantic proportions the grain crop of the Northwest has attained, and how dependent the seaboard States are upon it to supply their deficiencies; and when it is remembered that, in addition to this, it forms about three-fifths of the value of our domestic exports, and furnishes that proportion of the customs-revenue of the country, it will be acknowledged that it constitutes by far the most important element of our national strength, and that it rests at the base of our national prosperity. Year after year these products have gone on increasing to such an extent that at this time all of the existing avenues of transportation are gorged.

THE FREE NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

It may be said that as soon as the blockade of the Mississippi is raised, the Northwest will again find ample channels of communication with the seaboard. This is a popular delusion, which a brief reference to the statistics of trade will entirely dispel. In the early settlement of the West, the Mississippi was the only outlet for the products of the country; but with the progress of development, the opening of the New York and Canadian canals, and of not less than five trunk railways between the East and the West, rendered the free navigation of the Mississippi a matter of secondary importance.

The heated waters of a tropical sea, destructive to most of our articles of export, a malarious climate, shunned by every Northerner for at least one-half the year and a detour in the voyage of over 3,000 miles in a direct line to the markets of the world,—these considerations had been sufficiently powerful to divert the great flow of animal and vegetable food from the South to the East. Up to 1860, the West found a local market for an inconsiderable portion of her breadstuffs and provisions in the South; but after supplying this local demand, the amount which was exported from New Orleans was insignificant, hardly exceeding two millions of dollars per annum.

If we turn to the trade of the Ohio River, we shall find that two-thirds of the agricultural products flow up instead of down the stream. The following table is compiled from the annual report of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, for the year ending August 31, 1860:

	SOUTHWARD. To New Orleans.	SOUTHWARD. Other Ports down River.	NORTHWARD. Ports up the River.	NORTHWARD. By Canals and Railways.
Pork and bacon, bls. &c.	30,626	16,659	30,960	93,719
Wheat, bu	1,185	18,188	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flour, brls	25,148	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn sacks	3,046	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,441
Lard, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard kegs	[illegible]	3,742	3,451	[illegible]

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the year ending August 31, 1860, shows the amount of breadstuffs and provisions exported to foreign countries from New Orleans and New York respectively, as follows:

	From New Orleans.	From New York.
Wheat, bu	2,189	[illegible]
Wheat Flour, brls	60,641	1,487,309
Indian Corn, bu	224,882	[illegible]
Indian Meal, brls	150	[illegible]
Pork, brls	4,960	[illegible]
Hams and Bacon, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Skins and Furs (dollars)	[illegible]	[illegible]

These facts show conclusively that with the navigation of the Mississippi unobstructed, the great mass of Western exports would flow through other channels.

ANNUAL PRODUCTS OF THE NORTHWEST.

The Committee have given the annual product of some of the principal staples of the Northwest, according to the census of 1860. The crop on which those returns were based, was nearly a third deficient, and taking the ratio of development thus established, we may safely assume that the present annual product is at least fifty per cent. greater than that of 1859. This is shown both in the increase of our domestic receipts and of our foreign exports.

The increase of the provision trade of Chicago for the last four years, shows that these declarations are fully sustained by the facts.

TABLE SHOWING THE RECEIPTS OF THE ARTICLES NAMED FOR THE YEARS 1859-62.

Articles.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The amount of cereals coming out of the great lakes, *en route* to the sea-board, during the past year, was about 110,000,000 bushels, to say nothing of the animal food, such as pork, beef, etc., etc., a contribution sufficient to feed the existing population of the United States. Of this amount 70 per cent. comes out of Lake Michigan, and thirty per cent. from beyond the Mississippi. To transport this mass of vegetable food to the seaboard, the common carriers are paid not less than $50,000,000.

This grain culture of the Northwest, yielding a crop greater than that of the Russian Empire, and seven-fold greater than that of Egypt when it was the granary of the Roman Empire, is the growth of less than a quarter of a century.

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

After supplying the deficiencies of the East the surplus finds its way to the European nations, who pay us in specie, or imported articles, over $120,000,000.

The following returns of exports are taken from the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1861 and 1862:

	1861.	1862.
Domestic Produce	$204,166,250	$181,875,966
Breadstuffs & Provisions	94,866,735	122,321,620
Spirits of Grain	287,964	328,414
Lard Oil	1,299,769	
Cattle, Hides, and Tallow	4,945,410	
	$101,360,878	$122,650,043
Exports to Canada, largely grain		11,100,043
		$133,750,086

The total receipts from the customs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, were $49,056,397.62, of which the proceeds of breadstuffs and provisions furnished three-fifths.

THE FOREIGN DEMAND FOR BREADSTUFFS.

The redundant proportion of the European States will consume all of our surplus products, without producing any sensible diminution of price. The existing population of those nations is estimated at 280,000,000, of whom 150,000,000 are consumers of cereals to the amount of nearly 1,000,000,000 of bushels. With so vast a consumption, and with all the cultivable land occupied, it is not worth the while to enter into a minute calculation as to how far the importations from this country will tend to depress prices; it may be assumed that whatever saving may be effected in the rates of transportation will inure to the benefit of this country.

An eminent London house, in reply to a New York correspondent, who inquired as to the probable effect of an increased influx of American grain, states:

> The mass of the people may be considered to press always close upon the means of subsistence, or supply of food, since there is no instance within the memory of man of any large accumulation of wheat for want of buyers or consumers.
>
> As the British Empire uses barely one-fifth of the amount consumed, the value of wheat in England does not only depend on our own wants and supplies, but also on those of other wheat-consuming countries; the price in the English market is in fact the current price of Europe, *plus* the cost of transportation.
>
> During the last twenty-five years the English price averaged 54s 6d per quarter ($1.63 per bushel), and taking off 6s 6d (19½ cents per bushel) for transport, we have 48s ($1.44 per bushel) as the price for this period. That figure has also been the Dantzic price for fully a century.
>
> When the improvements of transport can be made, we think you may divest yourselves of the apprehension that the contemplated supply of wheat might be too large for our own, or the general wants of Europe; and taking the enlarged view, you will deem it a matter of minor importance whether by such operations you will displace other competitors in England, or enter into competition in other markets.

CONTINENTAL MARKETS FOR WHEAT.

The great European port for wheat shipping is Dantzic. The wheat is raised in Galicia and Poland, from five hundred to seven miles inland, and brought to the seaboard in flat-bottomed boats suited to the navigation of rivers usually shoal and abounding in rapids—a mode of conveyance both tedious and expensive, costing from 6s. 6d. to 9s. 2d. per quarter to place it at Dantzic.

The other sources of supply are the outlets of the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, Odessa, the Nile and the Levant, to which the wheat is brought from considerable distances in the interior. The shores of the Mediterranean are deeply indented, so that the voyage is circuitous and cannot be accomplished without consuming a month's time and traversing a space equal to that across the Atlantic.

If, therefore, by increased facilities of communication the American farmer can place his wheat at the sea-board fifteen cents cheaper than under the existing rates, he may safely engage in the European competition, and contend for a monopoly of the provision trade of the world. He need not depend upon any accidental deficiency of the crops of Europe, but rely upon a nearly unvarying market for all of his surplus products abroad.

IMPORTANCE OF THE CORN CROP.

The great crop of the grain-growing States, the one which rests at the base of all their prosperity, is that of maize, or Indian corn. It is cultivated with little labor, is little affected by the vicissitudes of the season, and yields an ample return. All the conditions of soil and climate admirably concur to develop this plant in its most vigorous form. It constitutes the most economical food for the domestic animals, thus superceding the necessity of the root culture. The annual product of this cereal in the North Western States is not less than 500,000,000 bushels; and yet, except so far as it may be used on the premises where raised, or converted into some concentrated form like whisky, beef, pork, lard oil, etc., etc., it is comparatively valueless. That which is retailed to the New England laborer or mechanic, at sixty cents per bushel, returns to the producer seven or eight cents, the difference being used up in freights and commissions.

Your Committee have before them a statement of the results of one company which, during the year 1861, shipped to New York 1,736,143.33 bushels, much of which was gathered up at stations one hundred miles from Chicago, for which they paid the farmer fifteen cents per bushel. The statement of account was as follows:

1,736,143.33 bushels	[illegible]
Freight by rail, 6 cts	103,868.61
Freight to Buffalo, 15.18	
Freights to New York, 17.66	265,655.63
	$670,434.33

thus showing that nearly three fold was added to the value by reason of transportation.

But let us scan the profits of the farmer who is supposed to reside five miles from a station. Granted that the stalks and husks pay for harvesting, the account would stand thus:

One day's hauling sixty bushels of ears, forty bushels for which he receives	$6.00
Self and team	2.00
Shelling	0.40
Net income for producing	3.60
	$6.00

which is nine cents per bushel, while the New England consumer pays at least sixty cents.

This statement shows how essential it is to effect a reduction of freights on the raw products. With a saving of fifteen cents a bushel, and your committee believe it could be accomplished by the opening of a ship canal, the corn of the Northwest could be sent to every European mart.

Neither corn nor wheat will bear railway transportation over considerable distances. When you transport the one a hundred miles and the other three hundred, you add to it about the cost of production. Railways are admirably adapted to passenger traffic, and to the conveyance of those articles to which an enhanced value has been communicated by the industry of man. In this traffic, time becomes an element of value for which the consumer is content to pay.

THE NECESSITY OF ADDITIONAL OUTLETS.

The Committee have thus endeavored to present some facts as to the magnitude of the productions and commerce of the Northwest, but where these figures ascend to the region of millions, the mind forms very vague ideas as to the bulk and extension. For instance, to borrow an illustration of a contemporary, the cereals which last year went out of the lakes, if placed in barrels and arranged chime to chime, would not simply gird the American continent from New York to San Francisco, but would bridge the Pacific and terminate in the Celestial Empire. The hogs received at Chicago alone, during the past season, if marshaled in a continuous line, would stretch eastward as far as Portland, while the cattle would form an appendage stretching to the city of saints. These illustrations convey a visible idea of the great mass of vegetable and animal food which yearly passes from the West to the East. For the past two years the warehouses of the lakes have been, even during the active period of navigation, gorged with freight; the rolling stock of the railways has been worked to its full capacity; every craft that could float upon the lakes has been put under steam or canvas; and the locks of the New York and Erie Canal have proved inadequate to pass the throng of boats expeditiously, so that the voyage which ought to have been performed in nine days was protracted to fourteen.

It is the opinion of your Committee that, if at this time the project were entered upon of doubling the transporting capacity of the existing channels of communication, that after the lapse of a single decade, the glut would be as great as ever. What is essential to the future growth and development of the Northwest is the opening of a *broad, deep and commodious ship-channel between the lakes and the Atlantic, so capacious as to enable our largest vessels to pass direct from Chicago to Montreal, and even Liverpool.*

Such a route your Committee believe, can be obtained through Canada.

1. By the construction of the Ottawa Ship Canal, with a depth of twelve feet of water, and at a cost of $12,057,680, by which route Montreal is brought five hundred miles nearer Chicago than New York city. The time consumed in the voyage need not exceed ten days, the cereals, partaking of the temperature of the cool waters of the Ottawa, instead of the tepid waters of the New York Canal, would be far less liable to be marked as "rejected," and the cost of transportation on each bushel, at a moderate estimate, would be reduced fifteen cents. This canal, when constructed, would at once secure a large proportion of the corn trade of the lakes, and at the same time would afford the most feasible route for the introduction of railroad iron and salt into the Northwest.

2. By the enlargement of the existing locks of the St. Lawrence canals so as to pass our largest craft to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The total distance from Chicago to Montreal by this route is 1,260 miles, 152 miles shorter than by the New York and Erie canal to New York city, besides dispensing with the labor of transhipment.

In view of these facts, your Committee cannot but commend, as wise and politic, the recent action of the Legislature of Illinois in directing the Governor to appoint a commission to visit the Canadian authorities and to represent to them the importance of either enlarging the existing channels of communication, or opening new ones, between the great lakes and the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

In conclusion, the Committee would submit for adoption the subjoined resolutions*.

GEORGE STEELE,
GEO. ARMOUR,
M. C. STEARNS,
W. D. HOUGHTELLING,
IRA Y. MUNN,
Committee of the Board of Trade.
NELSON TUTTLE,
A. BENEDICT,
JOHN TYRRELL,
Com. of the Mercantile Association.

*For Resolutions see fourth page.

Union Meeting.

Pursuant to previous notice, the Union-loving citizens of DeKalb county, Indiana, met in the M. E. Church in Auburn to take into consideration the state of the Union in its present condition; whereupon the house was called to order by Rev. S. W. Widing.

On motion, Capt. L. I. Blair, of the 88th Indiana regiment, was chosen President, and Capt. T. F. Smith, U. S. N., Secretary.

On motion, the following named soldiers were chosen Vice Presidents:

Capt. Cyrus Hawly, of the 30th Indiana regiment.
Corporal J. P. McMillen, of the 30th " "
Lieut. J. McKay, of the 30th " "
Lieut. S. D. Lany, of the 44th " "
Reuben Lockwaebl, of the 44th " "
L. Hoodlemire, of the 44th " "
J. Ditmars, of the 44th " "
J. Huffman, of the 44th " "
J. Link, of the 44th " "
C. Carr, of the 48th " "
A. McClellan, of the 52nd Illinois regiment.
Wm. Fisher, of the 17th Michigan regiment.

On motion a Committee of three were appointed on resolutions, viz: Dr. Chamberlain, Rev. S. W. Welbrey and John McCune. The meeting was then addressed by Hon. Wm. Smith, of Fort Wayne City, in his usual eloquent and argumentative style, with telling effect. After which the Committee on Resolutions reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Since the commencement of the present infamous rebellion against the Government of the United States every reasonable means of conciliation have been used by the Government, so far as national honor would at all admit; and

WHEREAS, The President of the United States thoroughly tried the Border State policy of non-interference with the institution of Slavery, which the rebels boast of as the corner stone of their so called Confederacy, and found that the more than three million slaves that the rebels were continually used to furnish supplies for and do the hard work of rebellion, and even in some instances (so far as they dare trust arms in their hands) to help murder our gallant soldiers and the Union men in the rebellious States; and

WHEREAS: The Chief Magistrate of our nation, and the Congress of the United States, have found it necessary, at length, after giving fair warning to the rebels, to take this weapon used against us out of their hands, Therefore,

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the policy of the Administration in using every means consistent with civilized warfare to crush out this wicked rebellion as speedily as possible.

Resolved, That we are willing to make every sacrifice personal and pecuniary to sustain the armies in the field, so nobly fighting for our national Government and existence.

Resolved, That we feel a patriotic pride in contemplating the achievements of the armies of the Union, in driving back the rebels from Maryland, Western Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee, and in taking possession of so many important points on the sea coast of the rebel States; and we are specially proud of the gallant boys of our own State, who have never failed on any battle-field.

Resolved, That while we render heartfelt thanks to our surviving soldiers, and while we will honor them as long as they live, we also mourn the many noble hearts, once beating with high patriotism, that are now still in death; their memories will always be hallowed.

Resolved, That we sincerely thank those heroes and heroines among us who have given up husbands, sons, brothers, and friends at the call of our country; and especially do we sympathize with those who mourn the loss of those loved ones, fallen honorably in their country's cause.

On motion, it was ordered that a copy of the proceedings, preamble and resolutions, of this meeting be furnished the CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Indiana *State Journal*, and Waterloo *City Press*, for publication.

T. F. SMITH,
Secretary.

☞ The following is given in the Hartford *Courant* as part of the speech of W. W. Eaton, a delegate to the Convention which nominated Thomas H. Seymour for Governor:

> The doings of this Convention will awaken lively emotions in the South. He had never lost sight of his friends there. The resolutions we have adopted will cause a thrill in the hearts of our Southern brethren. Thomas H. Seymour is a man whom the brave men and lovely women of the South love, honor and esteem. The conservative men of the North will grasp the demon, abolition, by the throat, strangle it, and invite our brethren at the South to unite with us.

This Eaton has a correct estimate of the doings of this last Hartford Convention. Their effect will be just what he says. They "*will* awaken lively emotions at the South," and "cause a thrill in the hearts" of Southern traitors. That was their purpose, and that will be their effect. But they will disgust the loyal men of the North, and result in defeat and disgrace to all who participated in them.

A PROPER GIFT.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* publishes an acknowledgement of Vallandigham for a butternut breast-pin, recently received from a sympathizing friend at Richmond, Indiana.

DEATH OF A MISSIONARY IN INDIA.—A letter from India to the Boston *Journal*, announces the death by drowning, in November last, of the Rev. David C. Scudder, of the American Madura Mission.

General Notices.

BOARD WANTED.—An elderly gentleman desires Board for himself and daughter, with two bed rooms or a chamber, furnished or unfurnished, in a respectable private family, where can be had the comforts of a home. A family having one or two young ladies in it, would be preferred. Location to be pleasant, on or near Wabash avenue, north of Twelfth street. Address Box 2307, giving particulars.

VACANT LOT OWNERS WHO are waiting for Chicago to become larger than New York, will please address Post Office Box 4297, as I wish to lease a building lot in some good neighborhood for ten or fifteen years. South Side preferred. Please state exact location. Post Office Box 4297.

HOUSE SAFES—Made expressly for Jewelry, small Silver Ware, Valuable Papers, &c. Just the thing to place in a closet, or a sleeping apartment. No family should be without one. For sale by F. W. PRATT, 13 Lasalle street.

BACON'S BANK SAFES.—One new and one second-hand. The latter cost $675. For sale at $460. For sale by W. F. PRATT, 13 Lasalle street.

JOURNEYMEN PAINTERS, ATTENTION.—There will be a meeting of the Journeymen Painters, at the Hall in Kingsbury Block, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 25th inst., at 7 o'clock. E. B. GRAVES, Secretary.

"WE COME TO THE friends we have met before." THE ALLEGHANIANS, Vocalists and Swiss Bell Ringers, lately returned from a four years' tour round the world, will shortly appear in this city.

A WONDER.—The celebrated GIPSEY WOMAN has just arrived. If you wish to know all the secrets of your past and future life, the knowledge of which will save you years of sorrow and care, don't fail to consult the Female. The GIPSEY has also a secret which will gain the affections of the opposite sex and cause speedy marriages. Charges extra. Residence, 131 Monroe street, between Clark and Wells street, South Side.

READ THIS.—A chance to make money and do good. [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—To buy for cash a retail business, situated either in the city or country, for about $400. Address "J. H. B.," Tribune office.

WANTED—A Drummer and Fifer for the permanent party at the Recruiting Rendezvous, U. S. army, 150 Clark street, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Any one having a comfortable small house, with lot, worth from $3,000 or $4,000, in the vicinity of Rush street, can hear of a cash purchaser by addressing "B," Box 1353.

WANTED.—A gentleman thirty-five years of age, with an income of $2,500, wishes to correspond with a lady under thirty, with a view to matrimony. [illegible] Address "CHARLES," Post Office Box 123.

WANTED—A number of correct rapid writers, to direct weekly newspapers from the office of publication, on Thursday and Friday of each week. Address Box 6219, city Post Office, in hand writing of applicant. Ladies preferred.

WANTED—A lady without family, whose husband has entered the army, wishes a situation as housekeeper in a gentleman's family, (a widower preferred.) Address "Mrs. A. E.," through the Chicago Post Office.

WANTED.—Agents to sell to Soldiers, Sutlers and Everybody, Clark's Negative Note Paper, Patent Designed, used without pen, ink or pencil. [illegible] E. R. LANDON, Agent, 45 Lake street, opposite Tremont House.

WANTED, LANDS AND TOWN PROPERTY. I have on hand a large stock of CHOICE GROCERIES, which I will exchange for one-half real estate and half cash. Also, a Large Stock of Liquors and Cigars, to exchange for one third cash and the balance in good lands. Address J. A. DANIELS, Box 138, or call at 225 South Water street.

WANTED TO RENT.—A Dwelling House, in a pleasant part of the city, for a small family, with a good tenant. [illegible] Address E. V. R., Drawer 6248.

WANTED—A partner with a capital of $3,000 or more, in a good paying business. For references and particulars, address "S. H.," Post Office Box 3071.

WANTED—To purchase or rent a Grist and Custom Mill. Address "T. K.," Post Office Box 331, Valparaiso, Ind., giving full particulars.

WANTED—Board for a gentleman and wife, with rooms furnished or unfurnished. Location east of State street, and near Twelfth street preferred, but not south of Old street. Address Post Office Box 629.

WANTED.—Any business concern requiring the services of a stout, able young man as porter, &c. [illegible]

WANTED—To rent a good farm of about 160 acres, with stock and implements, of which good care will be taken. References furnished. Address "C. F." Tribune office, giving full particulars.

WANTED—A home in some respectable family, for an orphan child—a bright, intelligent and healthy girl, seven years of age. [illegible] Address Post Office Box [illegible], for further particulars.

WANTED. RAGS FOR CASH. The highest price paid for Cotton and Woolen Rags, Old Paper, &c., &c., at 21 Lasalle street. GILBERT & PALMER.

WANTED—A few good Canvassers to sell "Abbott's History of the Rebellion." First volume now ready. Address or apply to CLARKE & CO., Box 6221, or 126 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents for a New Letter Paper for Soldiers, no ink used, (not impression paper.) Also, Clark's Patent Indelible Pencil for marking clothing. [illegible] E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. Box 38.

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn-st., opposite the new Post Office, SITUATIONS FOR DOMESTIC HELP. [illegible] A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 2244.

WANTED—Information of William C. Ashmore, an insane man, now at large in this State. He is 35 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches in height, stoops slightly, has a timid and downcast look, and is somewhat slow of speech and reluctant to converse. Information thankfully received by SAM'L H. ASHMORE, of Oakland, Coles county, Ill., or at the Institute for the Insane at Jacksonville.

WANTED.—To Grocers, &c. An active young man, who has had nine years experience in first-class stores in England, wants employment. Good references. Address "H. P." Post Office Box 4297.

WANTED—Agents to canvass for the forthcoming History of the Civil War in America, by JOHN S. C. ABBOTT, (author of the Life of Napoleon, History of the French Revolution, Monarchs of Continental Europe, &c.) [illegible] O. F. GIBBS, 126 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 269.

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 169 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Country orders punctually attended to. Post Office Box 1921. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance.

WANTED—(600,000) more Agents to sell our new EMPIRE CITY and PATRIOTIC COMBINATION PRIZE PACKAGES. Most wonderful in contents; unequalled for money making; $15 per day sure. Send for Circulars. C. M. DUNN & CO., 129 Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED.—$75 a Month!—I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED—A situation by a young man of good education, in a commission house, railroad office, wholesale or retail grocery. He has written considerable for business men. Best of reference from late employers given; also, good city reference. Address S. T. ROBINSON, Post Office Box 477.

WANTED—A purchaser for a lot of GOOD second-hand Furniture (mostly new) which is now being used for ten rooms, at 184 North Clark street. The rooms are also for rent.

WANTED—A first-class Cutter in a tailoring establishment. Salary liberal. The best of references required. Apply to C. F. JAMES & CO., Peoria, Ill.

WANTED—A purchaser for a first class Manufacturing Business with a capital from $2,000 to $3,000. One or two good pair of Horses or Mules will be taken in exchange. Address Post Office Box 3488, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—1000 Cavalry Horses. The undersigned will pay $[illegible] per head in cash for 1,000 Cavalry Horses, delivered at the Government Corral, St. Louis, during the next twenty days. MARSH & BRAZELTON, Government Contractors. Office, 13 North Fourth street, St. Louis.

WANTED—Agents in every county, city and town in the State of Illinois, to sell an article necessary in every household, store and office, and of practical utility and economy. [illegible] E. N. TOUCEY, Custom House Place, third door from the Post Office.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Pleasant front rooms, with board, can be furnished at 84 Adams street.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, will find a pleasant room at 121 State street. Also, day boarders wanted.

BOARDING.—Desirable rooms can be obtained by applying at 142 Wabash avenue, between Madison and Monroe. Also a few day boarders.

BOARDING.—A suite of large pleasant rooms, at 25 Lasalle street, corner of Washington, will be vacated next Wednesday. Would any one like to occupy them? Please call at 25 Lasalle street. J. C. SHIPLEY.

To Rent.

TO RENT.
House with 11 rooms—rent $[illegible] per year.
House with 9 rooms—rent $[illegible] per year.
House with 6 rooms—rent $[illegible] per year.
House with 20 rooms—rent $[illegible] per year.
House with 6 rooms—rent $[illegible] per year.
They are located between Twelfth st. and Ringgold Place, and have gas and water. For further particulars inquire of E. H. ELDEN, corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Palo Alto Place, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock.
Wanted, a good woman, as housekeeper and companion. One that is not afraid to work.

TO RENT—New and second-hand PIANOS. A fine assortment of Pianos and Melodeons at wholesale and retail. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, 107 Lake street.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE, PIANOS AND MELODEONS. All kinds of instruments tuned and repaired by experienced workmen. [illegible] WM. B. PRATT, 136 Clark street.

TO RENT—The Brick Dwelling 87 Cass street, between Indiana and Ohio streets. Possession given immediately. Inquire of A. J. BROWN, 81 Clark street.

TO RENT—STEAM POWER. Inquire on the premises, corner of Polk and Canal streets.

Educational.

DAY AND EVENING SCHOOL.—MR. JONES has removed his School to Room 21 Portland Block, where he will continue to teach all the common branches of English studies, including Book-Keeping by Double and Single Entry, etc. Lectures two evenings in a week on English Grammar. An Abridgement of English Grammar, and Rules and Tables of Arithmetic for sale at his rooms.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE AND MILITARY ACADEMY, FULTON, ILL. [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible]
FOR SALE—At a [illegible]
FOR SALE—A Photograph [illegible]
FOR SALE—Lease of a [illegible]
FOR SALE—$50,000 [illegible]
FOR SALE—House [illegible]
FOR SALE—At a great [illegible]
FOR SALE—An [illegible]
FOR SALE—C[illegible]
FOR SALE—Water Power [illegible]
FOR SALE—Two Wood [illegible]
FOR SALE—An Improved [illegible]
FOR SALE—A sixty [illegible]
FOR SALE—Several [illegible]
FOR SALE—Two desirable Lots on the North Side. Terms, $600 Cash [illegible] W. HILL, 132 Dearborn street.
FOR SALE—Cottage [illegible]
FOR SALE.—A rare Investment. One of the best GROCERY STORES in the West Division, including Stock, Fixtures, Horse & Wagon [illegible]
FOR SALE—A Steam Mill [illegible]
FOR SALE—A Steam [illegible]
FOR SALE—A [illegible]
FOR SALE—Pianos [illegible]
FOR SALE—Real Estate [illegible]
FOR SALE. THE STORE [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

IMPORTANT TO [illegible]
TUNING. PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED. [illegible]
PHILOSOPHICAL [illegible]
WATER-PROOF [illegible]
NOTICE.—[illegible]
THE FAIRY WEDDING [illegible]
THE U. S. [illegible]
MAGIC LANTERNS [illegible]
NIGHT SCA[illegible]

Special Notices.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! [illegible]

A CARD. Deafness and Blindness. [illegible]

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS INVALID. [illegible]

THE GOOD SAMARITAN [illegible] DR. PEABODY.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S [illegible] GREY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR [illegible]

A CARD TO THE LADIES. Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills FOR FEMALES. [illegible] Price, $1.00 per Box.

CATARRH! CATARRH!! Dr. Seelye's Liquid Catarrh Remedy, [illegible] Catarrh or Cold in the Head. [illegible]

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S Hair Restorer AND ZYLOBALSAMUM, [illegible] Restore Grey Hair TO ITS Original Youthful Color. IT IS NOT A DYE. [illegible] Ladies and Children [illegible] Druggists throughout the World [illegible] Street, New York City.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's ZYLOBALSAMUM.

THE GREAT INDIAN MEDICINE, COMPOUNDED FROM ROOTS, BARKS AND LEAVES.

CHEROKEE CURE, [illegible]

Special Notices.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Nurses in New England, and has been used with never failing success in thousands of cases. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS AND WIND COLIC, and overcome Convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. Principal Office, 48 Dey street, New York. Price only 25 Cents per Bottle.

A CARD.

Deafness and Blindness.

DR. UNDERWOOD, Oculist and Aurist, Operative Surgeon, 18 Randolph street, near the Sherman House, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Dr. U. has devoted his professional life to Ophthalmic and Aural Medicine and Surgery, [illegible] Deafness, Cataract, Artificial Pupil, Cross Eyes, Entropium, Ectropium, [illegible] Artificial Eyes and Ear-Drums inserted, [illegible] Ophthalmoscope and Ophthalmic [illegible] forever hidden in darkness and [illegible].

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS INVALID. Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay and their kindred ailments—supplying at the same time the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings county, New York.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN positively cures Consumption, and all diseases leading to it. Call or state your case by letter, with stamp. Advice free. Delay is dangerous if you are sick. Thirty-one years practice and experience. Medicines sent by mail or express. Office and Laboratory 18 South Clark street, Chicago. Post Office Box [illegible]. DR. PEABODY.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. The best in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life. GREY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c. The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor on the four sides of each box. Factory, 81 Barclay st., New York. (late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond.)

A CARD TO THE LADIES. Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills FOR FEMALES. Infallible in correcting, regulating, and removing all obstructions of the "monthly periods" [illegible] Price, $1.00 per Box. [illegible]

CATARRH! CATARRH! Dr. Seelye's Liquid Catarrh Remedy, A sure cure for Catarrh or Cold in the Head. [illegible] 183 South Clark Street, (Up Stairs.) Dr. D. H. SEELYE. Post Office Box [illegible], Chicago, Ill.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S Hair Restorer.

AND ZYLOBALSAMUM, A great unequalled Preparation for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair. [illegible] IT NEVER FAILS To Restore Grey Hair TO ITS Original Youthful Color. IT IS NOT A DYE, [illegible] For Ladies and Children [illegible] Sold by Druggists throughout the World. PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE, 198 Greenwich Street, New York City.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's ZYLOBALSAMUM.

THE GREAT INDIAN MEDICINE, COMPOUNDED FROM ROOTS, BARKS AND LEAVES.

CHEROKEE CURE, [illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

W. F. COOLBAUGH & CO., BANKERS, CHICAGO. Deposits received. Prompt attention given to the business of correspondents. W. F. COOLBAUGH, Chicago. COOLBAUGH & BROOKS, Burlington, Iowa.

MONEY TO LOAN On Improved Inside Property, Worth double the amount loaned. Must be in sums not less than $5,000. HIGGINSON & JAMES, No. 1 Clark street.

L. D. OLMSTED & CO., Corner of Lake and Lasalle streets, Chicago. Negotiate Loans on Bond and Mortgage. None but first-class real estate securities taken.

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS LOAN & TRUST COMPANY. CAPITAL .... $500,000. HENRY FARNAM, Pres't. S. A. SMITH, Vice-Pres't. L. J. GAGE, Cashier. This Institution will Discount Paper, buy and sell Exchange and Coin, and receive money on deposit, will receive money for accumulation, when left for a term of years; and receive and execute Trusts from Courts, Corporations, Individuals and Estates. Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets. DIRECTORS: J. H. Dunham, John W. Foster, F. L. Yoe, F. B. Cooley, James Goodwin, [illegible], H. H. Magie, A. H. Burley, T. D. Gilbert, [illegible] McCormick, S. A. Smith.

H. DOOLITTLE, Banker and DEALER IN EXCHANGE, 40 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. Particular attention given to Collections.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank. Dated this [illegible] day of May A. D. 1862. GEORGE SMITH, President. E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVING'S BANK, 52 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also, from 6 P. M. to 8 P. M. Tuesday and Saturday. INCORPORATED IN 1861. Six per cent. Interest paid on Savings. DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS. President—S. H. FLEETWOOD, Vice-Pres't—J. C. SHERMAN, Counsel—WM. C. GOUDY, Vice-Pres't—F. R. WESTFALL, Cashier—SYDNEY MYERS. [illegible]

BANKING HOUSE OF CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO., Corner of Lake and Lasalle sts., Chicago, Ill., Transacts a General Banking Business. H. CHAPIN, President. M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier. H. Chapin, South Bend Branch, John B. Rowe, Lima Branch, Bank of the State of Indiana; A. B. Judson, Mishawaka, Ind.; C. T. Wheeler, Chicago, Ill.; Tolman Wheeler, do.; Hiram Wheeler, do.

J. W. DREXEL & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. DEALERS IN DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE, Stocks, Bank Notes, Land Warrants, Specie, &c., &c. [illegible] Drafts on Ireland, France and Germany, for sale in sums to suit. DRAW ON READ, DREXEL & Co., New York. DREXEL & Co., Philadelphia.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL, HAVING ESTABLISHED AN AGENCY AT CHICAGO, Is prepared to do a General Banking Business, Buying and Selling Eastern and Sterling Exchange, Discounting PRODUCE BILLS based on shipments, making ADVANCES ON STORAGE RECEIPTS, [illegible] E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

GILMAN, SON & CO., BANKERS, 47 Exchange Place, New York. [illegible]

Railroad and Steamboat Lines.

TO LIVERPOOL. STEAM WEEKLY FROM NEW YORK, Landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND. Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Will dispatch every Saturday one of their full power Clyde-built iron steamships: [illegible] F. A. EMORY, Agent.

1863.—GRAND TRUNK LINE OF NEW STEAMERS D. F. WADE, MONTGOMERY, ANTELOPE, WATER WITCH. [illegible] Grand Trunk Railway, [illegible] C. J. BRYDGES, [illegible]

1863. THE 1863. PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R. 335 Miles Double Track. [illegible] THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA [illegible] SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK. [illegible] FREIGHTS. [illegible] LIVE STOCK. [illegible]

Paper Warehouse.

PAPER. PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF BUTLER & HUNT.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1863.

FROM MINNESOTA.

The Legislature.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Feb. 20, 1863.

In the Senate, the House memorial to Congress, for the construction of a railroad from St. Paul to the Pacific coast was read a third time and passed—ayes 12; nays 1.

The House bill for the assessment and collection of a poll tax, for State purposes, was lost—ayes 9; nays 8—for want of a constitutional majority. The vote was afterwards reconsidered and the bill passed—ayes 12, nays 7. The bill to provide for the temporary relief and education of indigent deaf mutes and blind was passed by a vote of 17 to 1. The joint resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for the war measures recommended by the President, and for the Finance bill of the Secretary of the Treasury was adopted—ayes 15; nays 4. In Committee of the Whole an earnest debate sprung up on the bill to authorize the Pacific Railroad Company to construct a branch road to Superior. The question in debate was whether the road should commence at St. Anthony, Anoka, St. Cloud, or Crow Wing. St. Cloud was inserted in the bill by a vote of 18 to 2.

In the House, the memorial of the Conference of Congregational Churches, praying that stringent laws may be enacted against the use of intoxicating liquors, was, on motion of Mr. Kidder, referred to the Committee on Education. Senate file 175. A memorial to Congress for an additional appropriation to aid in the construction of the [illegible] River Valley Railroad was read a second and third time, under a suspension of the rules, and passed. The bill to abolish the office of Commissioner of Statistics was read a third time and passed. A bill to permit parties in actions for divorce to be witnesses in their own case was read a second and third time and passed. In Committee of the Whole, the bill to provide for the biennial sessions of the Legislature was recommended for passage the next session, to be held on the first Tuesday of 1864, and every alternate year thereafter.

THE SIOUX INDIANS.

We are permitted to copy the following extract from a letter written by W. G. Fonseca, Esq., formerly a merchant in this city, now a trader at Fort Garry—to Gov. Ramsey, giving him some particulars of the visit of the Siouxs, now encamped at Devil's Lake, to that place:

POINT DOUGLAS, B. A., Jan. 19, 1863.

To His Excellency, Gov. Alex. Ramsey:

SIR:—Between Christmas and New Years a body of Sioux Indians numbering ninety, arrived at this place, carrying before them the English flag. They came to visit Fort Garry. They were received well, and fed bountifully. They danced and had a very merry time during their stay. I went to see them, but my heart was heavy, and my soul burned with indignation when I saw the uniforms of United States officers, and cloaks of the soldiers, and many other articles, upon the backs of those blood-stained devils. The shrieks of their victims rang in my ears. If ever I wished for power to destroy, it was then.

They were ornamented with gold chains, ear-rings, breast-pins, &c., and even dared to boast of the number they had killed. One or two spoke a little English and French. One fellow placed his eyes upon me, with the venom of a serpent. Upon inquiry why he looked at me so, he answered, "you che-no-kee-moff;" (see you, yes, yes.) He insisted that he knew me.

They left with flying colors. Afterwards I was told that Little Crow was in the band. They have gone to Devil's Lake. Another body of 400 men are encamped near the mountain, (St. Sue.) I am persuaded that these Indians were among the very worst murderers. The main object of their coming was to make peace with the half-breeds and English.

It is a pity that a force had not been at Pembina. They could all have been captured.

* * * * * * *

With much respect, I remain yours,

W. G. FONSECA.

A DEMOCRATIC CLUB ORGANIZED.

A meeting was held at Market Hall on Wednesday evening for the purpose of organizing a Democratic Club. A Constitution and By Laws were adopted, and officers elected. President, J. P. Kidder; Recording Secretary, J. H. Grindall; Corresponding Secretary, G. D. Livingston; Treasurer, J. J. Williams. Among the Speakers on the occasion were Messrs. Kidder, Buell, Hall, Heard, Flint, Brisbin and Lieut. Ryan, of the 5th regiment. The speeches of Messrs. Kidder, Brisbin and Ryan were conservative and patriotic. Those of Hall and Heard were marked by coarse abuse of the Administration, glorification of the to be Northwest Confederacy and apparent cordial sympathy with the rebellion.

Mr. Brisbin, who is a member of the House from Ramsey county, excused himself from any extended remarks. Politics, said he, is no longer a game—it is a serious business. The country, he thought, might be saved by the prevalence of Democratic principles. How it is to be effected requires serious and careful consideration, and before making known his opinions he must have time for deliberation and preparation.

Mr. Kadder advocated a conservative Democracy. He would never consent that one star should be obliterated from our national flag. He would put down this rebellion constitutionally, until the stars and stripes floated over Sumter and all other portions of our country.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

General Vancleve arrived home on Wednesday evening, and will be at the International for a few days. He is still suffering from the wound received at the battle of Murfreesboro, on the 1st of January.

Captain West, of the 2d Minnesota cavalry, now attached to the 5th Iowa cavalry, is in town, on his way back, after a short furlough, to rejoin his regiment.

Joseph LeMay, Collector of the port of Pembina, left St. Paul yesterday, to enter again upon the duties of his office.

RIVER MATTERS.

The arrangements for the coming season of navigation, by the Galena, Dunleath and Minnesota Packet Company have just been made. We append a list of the boats placed on the line, with the names of their officers:

"Northern Light"—Captain Gabbert; Clerk, J. P. Farley.
"Itasca"—Captain N. F. Webb; Clerk, Charles Mather.
"War Eagle"—Captain Mitchell; Clerk, R. W. Carson.
"Key City"—Captain J. Worden; Clerk, L. W. Eldred.
"Milwaukee"—Captain Holcombe; Clerk, Chas. Coffin.

The Fanny Harris, which sunk last fall between Hastings and Prescott, is about being raised. A large number of men have gone there for that purpose. A submarine pump was brought up for the occasion.

The steamer Albany has been purchased by Captain Gray from the proprietors of the Davidson Line, who intend running her between Prescott and Taylor's Falls as a mail boat.

A FIRE AT ST. ANTHONY.

On Wednesday, about half past seven, a fire broke out in St. Anthony, which destroyed the large iron foundry located just below the Falls. By the exertions of the firemen the adjoining wooden buildings were saved. The foundry was the oldest in the State, and was doing a large business. The estimated loss is $15,000, which falls heavily upon the proprietors, Messrs. Scott & Morgan, as there was no insurance. Colonel Morgan has been absent nearly two years, in command of the 1st regiment, and arrived home only a week ago, now to find his property swept away in a single hour.

COPPERHEADS IN COUNCIL.

"God-forsaken-Linder" Paddling in Bilge Water.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

STERLING, Ill. Feb. 21, 1863.

The Copperheads of Whiteside county met in council at Wallace Hall to-day, and "For-God-Sake" Linder opened the pow-wow in a bitter, obscene and low speech of about three hours, during which he used his favorite expression of "My God" just twenty-three times, by actual count.

He said Lincoln had sprung from a dung hill and was trying to lord it over giants. He was bitter and abusive of the Administration, and counselled resistance to the draft and to the Government; told the old and oft repeated lie, that no Democrat was allowed a command in the army. He knew he told an untruth when he uttered such stuff, and so did every man that heard him. He abused the army and the soldiers shamefully because they threatened to return home and clean out the Copperheads, and said if they wanted to fight so awful bad they had better try it on the Southern men, where they got licked every time they had a fight. In the evening Jack Dement of Dixon, and one Strawder of Morrison, occupied the time in windy abuse of the Government.

I wish to pay my compliments to one Ed. Bush, one of the most blatant secesh Copperheads in the State, now living in this city. Having been kept from the poor house for years by a generous and loyal people, he pays the debt now by spouting treason and calling "Lincoln a hory headed old traitor," that "he would like to put a ball through his heart," "he was a villainous old traitor," and all such epithets as these.

How long, in God's name, does the Government intend to let such traitors as this spout treason unmolested? Loyal men will wait, but they cannot be expected to wait always.

Respectfully yours, X.

A few weeks ago God-forsaken Linder was was arguing strongly on the other side. He did the thing very well considering his aptitude for, and inclination to do evil. He is now with his natural friends—his affinities—and we trust he may continue with them for the sake of our cause. When the devil goes on preaching and dealing in beatitudes, he is sure to be a bigger devil ever after.

A FOREIGN VIEW.—A very able correspondent of the London Times who signs himself "Historicus," is publishing a series of articles in that paper, taking the ground that no foreign power can recognize the Confederacy so long as our Government maintained a serious conflict with the insurgents, and holding that this is the principle upon which Great Britain has uniformly acted. He cites precedents from the history of the South American Republics, of Texas, Belgium and Greece in support of his position. The Federal Government, he holds, "would be justified in regarding such recognition as a declaration of war, and in following it by corresponding acts." The papers are exceedingly able, and [illegible] much attention among English publicists.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

More Disasters to the French.

DESTRUCTION OF A FRENCH WAR STEAMER.

The Coming Attack on Puebla.

HAVANA, February 15, 1863.

We have again glorious news from Mexico. The French have been driven back in several small encounters, and been obliged to abandon several towns occupied by them, beside having attempted to take others and been driven off. Their position grows daily more critical, their means of transportation, which have cost them so much time, trouble and money to accumulate, are daily becoming exhausted by the ceaseless attacks of the guerillas, who have become emboldened by their hitherto uninterrupted success. Below I give particulars of the capture of more than a thousand mules from the French since our last advices from the Mexican Republic.

On the 13th ult., the French, as I wrote you in my last, evacuated Tampico. The truth is now leaking out. The French account was that troops were sent to that place to insure the fulfillment of a contract for mules, &c. The contractors failing, the object of the expedition no longer existed, and the soldiers were recalled. It seems the French did not wait to see the contract fulfilled. They had been kept on the qui vive by small guerilla parties during their stay; and at last, finding that these parties increased in number, and were uniting under Gen. Garza for an attack upon them, they fled precipitately to the fleet. Col. Parvon occupied the city on the 13th, and Gen. Garza entered the town a few hours after. The French fleet remained till the 22d at the bar, having wantonly destroyed the pilot house and several poor fishermen's huts; but these barbarous acts were amply avenged. I translate Gen. Garza's report to the Minister of War at Mexico—remarking that, from several sources, I know it to be correct, and not larded, as such Mexican documents usually are, with exaggerations.

HEADQUARTERS FORCES OF TAMAULIPAS AND HUASTECA, TAMPICO, Jan. 23, 1863.

GENERAL-IN-CHIEF: In accordance with what has already been communicated to the Department in regard to the annoyance to be given to the French on their re-embarkation, I ordered that a force composed of 100 infantry of the 1st battalion of the State, 200 of the Hidalgo battalion, 100 of Col. Payon's corps, 100 lancers and two rifled guns, all under command of Col. Rafael Garza, should march to the bar of this port, where the enemy were located, to make a slight reconnoissance, which took place on the 20th inst., without any occurrence of importance, save some infantry firing on both sides, which was sustained for some time.

On the next day (21st) Col. Garza returned to the bar, with the same force, and after several shots from our artillery at the steamer-of-war and the gun-launches, which the enemy had placed there to protect the infantry, the steamer started for sea. Through the precipitancy of her flight, and on account of the brisk fire of our guns, she was run aground in the channel. To-day she still remained there, and to insure her complete destruction, our artillery, which had (during the night) been brought to bear upon her, continued its fire upon her and the other steamers-of-war which form part of the squadron and which had been outside, but came in to save the one aground from the danger she was in.

In vain was all they attempted, for notwithstanding they fired with all their guns upon our forces, the steamer remained firmly aground and was abandoned by the enemy, who, after setting her on fire, went aboard the other war vessels outside the bar. The French forces have, beside this loss—which is of considerable importance—left in our possession a schooner, loaded with "materials of war," a larger vessel full of provisions, and another of the same size half filled with coal.

To-morrow I shall send to take out of the steamer the five cannon with which she was armed, and other objects of use which may remain, and as soon as I have the documents of the minutiae of the quantity of war material and provisions which are in our possession, I will send you the proper report, that you may place them before the citizen President of the Republic.

I should also make known to you, among other things, that the invaders, before re-embarking, burned up the farm buildings, &c., which were on the bar, leaving it consequently, a frightful desert. All of which I communicate to you, that you may make it known to the Supreme Magistrate of the nation. *Patria Libertad y Reforma.*

JUAN I. DE LA GARZA,

Citizen Minister of War and of the Navy, Mexico.

On the 30th, Col. Diaz Miron had an engagement with 1,200 French at a place called El Organo. They were escorting a train of wagons. After three hours' fighting, the French retired, taking with them twenty-six killed and thirty or forty wounded. The Mexicans captured several wagons, twelve mules, arms and knapsacks. Col. Miron then went to Puente Nacional, and thence, on the 15th, to Jalapa, which place he entered a few hours after the French abandoned it. This is the Mexican account.

The French have established a hospital at Perote, and two large ones at Quecholac. In the latter they have 2,000 sick already.

A decree of November 23d ordains that the war taxes may be paid in goods serviceable to the army.

PROGRESS OF THE FRENCH EXPEDITION.

General Forey still remains at Orizaba, but active operations were expected instantly.

In the English steamer from Europe, which arrived at Vera Cruz on the 28th, there came an Aid-de-camp of the Emperor Napoleon, the Marquis of Gallifet, with very pressing dispatches for Forey. He left for Orizaba on the following day.

At Arroyo de Pucha, seven leagues from Vera Cruz, a convoy of the French was attacked on the 27th, and lost several mules loaded with provision, which they abandoned.

The French administration at Vera Cruz finds itself without resources, and pays 5.80 francs for Mexican dollars, in bills upon the Treasury at Paris. It is probable that in less than forty-eight hours they will pay six francs.

A letter from the Mexican lines at Puebla, dated January 18, gives the following:

"The French, to the number of 25,000 men, who had been encamped until the 15th, in Palmar and Agua Checolac, about twelve leagues from Puebla, began to advance on the 16th upon this place, and it is very probable that from about the 5th to the 10th of next month, the attack on this city will be begun by them. We are firmly convinced that they will fail, because we have all the means necessary for our defense. We count, with 28,000 men inside the city, and outside about 12,000 or 14,000, among whom are 7,000 cavalry. The fortifications have been increased and are defended by 187 cannon of large calibre. It is almost certain that the French will not be able to stand the shower of projectiles that would fall upon them.

Much enthusiasm prevails in the army, and we have faith in our triumph. In short, Puebla, as regards defenses, is a Sebastopol. There is not a building, there is not a street, that cannot be defended. May God assist the brightness of our arms!"

In a letter from Vera Cruz, of the 1st inst., we are told that there prevailed in that place the greatest anxiety, "not so much for what was done, as for what they had failed in doing."

According to the same letter, says the *Diario*, the news from the interior led to the belief that Gen. Forey was positively marching against Puebla.

The *Heraldo*, published at the capitol of Mexico, says:

"We hold it therefore as undoubted that February will not terminate without one of those battles taking place in which the fate of nations is played for. Never did a more serious transaction present itself for Mexico from the number of the combatants which will amount to some 50,000 men. That struggle will be terrible which will clothe thousands of families with mourning. It will serve as a consolation to Mexico in her misfortunes, which proceed from the fulfilling of a sacred duty, that those who succumb in defending their down-trodden rights will be martyrs to their country. 'There is no country where one must not differ,' said Socrates to his disciples on drinking tranquilly the hemlock. 'Remember that you have to die,' exclaimed Frederick the Great to his soldiers at the most critical moment of a battle. If, therefore, we all must die, happy are those who die in defense of the justest of causes."

NEW SYSTEM OF PLANTATION LABOR IN LOUISIANA.

Agreement between the Military Authorities and the Planters.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8, 1863.

Within the past week thirty-one loyal planters, principally from the parishes of Lafourche and Terre Bonne, have held three informal but private meetings at the St. Charles, for the purpose of presenting their views to the commanding General, and of endeavoring to ascertain from him the exact course to be pursued under the emancipation proclamation and the promulgation order. General Banks gladly availed himself of this favorable opportunity to communicate with the planters his plan for the inauguration of a proposed new system of labor on plantations.

It is unnecessary to report the entire proceedings of the planters' meetings; but after much discussion as to what the General required, and what the planters should demand, the following proposition was submitted to the meeting:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. SEQUESTRATION COMMITTEE, NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 5, 1863.

The officers of the Government will *induce the slaves to return* to the plantations where they belong, with their families, and when returned will *require* them and those remaining upon the plantations to work diligently and faithfully on the plantations for one year, to maintain respectful deportment to their employers, and perfect subordination to their duties, upon condition that the planters or other employers will feed, clothe, and treat them properly, and give to them at the end of the year one-twentieth (1-20) part of the year's crop, or a fixed monthly compensation, in cases where it may be more convenient, as follows:

Mechanics, sugar-makers, drivers, &c. ...... $3.50 each.
Able-bodied field men .... 3.00 "
Able-bodied field women, house servants, nurses, &c. .... 1.50 "

The proportion reserved for the slaves shall be divided into shares, and distributed according to the value of their labor, as follows:

Mechanics, sugar-makers, drivers, &c. 3 shares each.
Able-bodied field men .... 2 "
Able-bodied field women, house servants, nurses, &c. .... 1 share each.

All negroes not otherwise employed will be [illegible]

[illegible] no person capable of labor will be supported at the public expense [illegible].

(Signed) E. G. BECKWITH,
Col., President Sequestration Com.

This was submitted to the planters for their acceptance, and the following form was attached to the circular for signatures:

The undersigned hereby accept the arrangement above proposed, and agree to carry it out, on their part, for one year from the date thereof, it being distinctly understood that the crop referred to means the commercial crop, and the acceptance of this contract does not imply the surrender of any right of property in the slave or other right of the owner.

The planters in council adopted a resolution that the proposition should be sent as a circular to all the planters in the exempted district for their signatures to the clause of acceptance.

Accordingly, General Banks issued the following, which is to be sent to all the district Provost Marshals and Provost Judges, who will present both papers to the planters:

[Circular.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, OFFICE OF SEQUESTRATION COMMISSION, February 6, 1863.

In accordance with the agreement between the military authorities and the planters, based upon General Orders No. 12, January 29, 1863, you are authorized to receive the signatures of planters to said agreement (a printed copy of which is herewith inclosed), and are ordered to carry out in good faith the provisions of the agreement on the part of the authorities.

You will, in good faith, offer all fair and legal inducements to the negroes within your district, in whatever condition of service they may be found, to return to their families and the plantations where they belong.

When any negro has acquiesced in the terms proposed, you will see that he fulfills his engagement for one year in good faith. He shall be required to remain upon the plantation to which he is bound, to work faithfully and industriously, and maintain a respectful and subordinate deportment toward his employer.

You are ordered to prohibit the harboring and employment of negroes laboring upon plantations under this agreement by other parties, either civil or military.

That all negroes not acquiescing in the proposed [illegible] not otherwise employed, shall immediately be put to labor upon the public works; and that all negroes found in the country, cities, villages, or about the military stations, without visible occupation or means of subsistence, shall be arrested as vagrants and put to labor upon the public works or the Quartermaster's plantations.

You will also see that the agreement entered into by the planters in regard to the negroes is faithfully and fairly carried out.

By order U. S. Sequestration Commis'n.

Approved: N. P. BANKS, Maj. Gen. Com'g.

Miscellaneous.

A Valuable Medicine FOR EVERY FAMILY.

DRUGGISTS In all sections of the city and country, keep on hand, buy, sell and recommend as a tonic, stimulant and appetizer, ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS.

APOTHECARIES In all sections of the city and country keep in stock, sell and dispense as a tonic ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS.

PHYSICIANS In all sections of the city and country, approve and recommend this celebrated tonic, ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS.

GROCERS In all sections of the city and country, keep constantly supplied with ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS.

HOTELS In all sections of the city and country, are supplied, and cannot keep a Hotel without a stock of ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS.

HOSPITALS Throughout the army of the North have found an indispensable tonic, and are using, for the sick, ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS.

SUTLERS In every regiment ought to have, and many have introduced and highly recommend ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS.

LADIES, Old and young, for Biliousness, Liver Complaints, Languor, Weakness and Debility, are recommended to use ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS.

EVERYBODY Who desires a good tonic, for giving tone to the spirits, a healthy appetite and strength to the system generally, should not fail to buy a bottle of ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Dr. C. W. ROBACK, Prop., Cincinnati.

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Sold at wholesale by FULLER & FINCH, LORD & SMITH, SMITH & DWYER, J. H. REED & CO., BOERHEIM, [illegible] BLISS & SHARPE, WRIGHT & FRENCH, [illegible] & DYCHE, GALE BROTHERS, E. H. SARGENT, H. DILLINGHAM, [illegible] and by Druggists and Dealers generally, throughout the Northwest.

JUST PUBLISHED: The great National Song and Chorus, **"The American Flag."** Dedicated to Gen. L. H. Rousseau. By WILL S. HAYS, Author of "The Drummer Boy of Shiloh." Price 25c. Forwarded by mail. D. P. FAULDS, 34 Clark street, under Sherman House.

OILS! OILS! OILS! OILS! FOR SALE. **300 Bbls. Linseed Oil,** In store and to arrive. **150 Bbls. No. 1 LARD OIL,** OHIO MAKE. [illegible] bbls. Kerosene Oil, (White) to arrive. FOR SALE BY ARMSTRONG & McCORMICK, Manufacturers' Wholesale Agents, 102 South Water street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES—Manufactured by DIEBOLD BAHMANN & CO., Cincinnati. Unrivalled by any others in the world for [illegible] F. W. PRATT, 13 Lasalle street.

EDWARD WESSON. NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK OF **BOOTS & SHOES,** Carefully selected for the WESTERN TRADE. No. 12 Cortlandt street, (Opposite the Western Hotel,) NEW YORK.

BUGLE TRIMMINGS. BUGLE ORNAMENTS. JET AND STEEL ORNAMENTS. BELT PINS AND BUCKLES. POMPADOUR SIDE COMBS. New styles received daily at No. 73 LAKE STREET. We have also received a large lot of FRENCH CORSETS of our own importation—latest Parisian style. GRAVES & IRVINE, 73 Lake street.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW YORK, February 1st, 1863. The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the traveling public generally that they have leased the St. Nicholas Hotel for a number of years. The House will be restocked with the choicest Wines and Liquors. By strict attention to the comfort of their guests in every particular, they hope to render it as desirable as any Hotel in the United States. HARRY I. SPOTTS, [illegible] Late of the Richmond House, Chicago.

FRESH VACCINE VIRUS, Warranted. Sent by mail upon receipt of ONE DOLLAR. GALE BROTHERS, Wholesale and Retail Druggists, 202 Randolph street, Chicago.

R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting and PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT, 54 Lasalle street, Chicago, DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE. Practical Plumber, And Manufacturer of ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK. TO THE TRADE [illegible]

REMINGTON'S ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS [illegible]

PRIME MALT BARLEY, $1.50 to $1.60 per bushel, 34 lbs. [illegible]

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THE BUSINESS OF COMMISSION and General Merchants and Shipping Agents, previously conducted by H. McLENNAN & CO. in Chicago and Milwaukee, will hereafter be carried on by the undersigned, each in his own name, and for his own account. H. McLENNAN, at Chicago. JAMES MITCHELL, at Milwaukee.

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CAMPBELL BROS., PRODUCE AND Commission Merchants, 186 North Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 3340. A. ST. J. CAMPBELL. C. E. CAMPBELL. References—Pollard & Doane, William Blair & Co., Hall, Kimbark & Co., Day, Allen & Co., Ladd & Williams, Davis, Sawyer & Co.

PENISTON & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, LIVERPOOL. REFERENCES:—Messrs. Page, Richardson & Co., Boston, Middleton & Co., New York, Snow & Burgess, do. Johnston & Bayley, do. Cash advances made on consignments of Provisions Flour, &c., to the above house by HENRY MILWARD, 15 Lasalle street, Chicago.

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COMPOUND FLUID **EXTRACT BUCHU,** A positive and specific **REMEDY** FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions and all unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S **EYTRACT BUCHU** Has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given.

Irritation of the Neck, of the Bladder, and Inflammation of the Kidneys. For these diseases it is indeed a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

HELMBOLD'S **EXTRACT BUCHU,** FOR Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brickdust Deposit, AND FOR Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions, OF BOTH SEXES, ARISING FROM EXCESSES, **Or Habits of Dissipation,** Attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions of the Face, PALLID COUNTENANCE, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, (which this Medicine invariably removes,) are frequently followed by those "direful diseases," **INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION.** Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the Insane Asylums and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution once Affected With Organic Weakness, Requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the System, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

FEMALES! FEMALES! IN MANY AFFECTIONS PECULIAR TO FEMALES, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus state of the Uterus, and for all complaints incident to the sex, **Or in the Decline or Change of Life!** SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.

No Family Should Be Without It!

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, and Imprudences in Life, IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c. And it is certain to have the desired effect in Diseases for which it is recommended.

EVIDENCE OF THE MOST RESPONSIBLE AND RELIABLE CHARACTER Will accompany the Medicine. "PHYSICIANS" PLEASE NOTICE. "We Make no 'secret' of Ingredients."

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is composed of Buchu, Cubebs, Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent Druggist. Prepared in vacuo, by H. T. HELMBOLD, Practical and Analytical Chemist, and sole manufacturer of

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS. AFFIDAVIT. Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, who, being duly sworn, doth say his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable. H. T. HELMBOLD. Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of November, 1854. W. P. HIBBARD, Alderman, Ninth street, above Race, Philadelphia.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE, OR SIX FOR FIVE DOLLARS. Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation. Address letters for information, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, DEPOT, 104 South Tenth Street, (Below Chestnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS, WHO ENDEAVOR TO Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by **HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS!** HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU, HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, HELMBOLD'S GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE-WASH, SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS, EVERYWHERE. **Ask for Helmbold's.** TAKE NO OTHER. Cut out the advertisement and send for it [illegible] The Trade supplied by, and all orders should be addressed to **LORD & SMITH,** [illegible]

Business Cards.

GEORGE W. HILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, General Collection and Real Estate Agent, Office, 128 Dearborn st., (Cobb's Building.) Post Office Box 1813, CHICAGO, ILL. REFERENCES.—Hon. J. Young Scammon, Chicago; Hon. H. W. Blodgett, Chicago; Hon. John M. Wilson, Chicago; Artemas Carter, Esq., Chicago; William Gooding, Esq., Lockport, Ill.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF LEAVITT & WRIGHT, 63 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Will prosecute claims for Pensions, Bounty and Prize Money, Arrears of Pay, &c. Attorneys for drawing Pension Money from the Chicago Agency. Application may be made by mail.

ENOCH WOODS, (Successor to CHAS. A. EATON.) 160 LAKE STREET, DEALER IN Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Fishing Tackle, Pistols, Bowie Knives, AND MILITARY GOODS, Powder and Shot. AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ERNEST PRUSSING, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 6 Larmon Block, Chicago, Illinois. Loans negotiated on real estate security.

J. S. KIRK & CO., SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS, And dealers in Rosin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c. 18 & 20 River Street, Chicago.

Ship Chandlers.

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH, SHIPCHANDLERS, SAIL MAKERS, AND DEALERS IN **TWINES AND CORDAGE,** 217 South Water St., Chicago, Have constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Rope, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvass, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c. Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines, SAILS AND TENTS, TARPAULINGS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, FLAGS, &c., &c. Made to order at the shortest notice. Landell or Sibley Tent. HAGAN'S & SONS PATENT HOIST WHEEL PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE. GEO. F. FOSTER. C. E. HARDENBERGH.

Financial.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of Trustees of the [illegible] Company, will be holden at the Company's Office, on MONDAY, the 2d day of March proximo, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 12 M. [illegible] Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Pittsburgh, [illegible] The annual meeting of the Stock and Bondholders of this Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it will be held at the office of said company, in the city of Pittsburgh on the Fourth Wednesday of February, A. D. 1863. The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the Company, at their office in the city of Pittsburgh, and at their agency in the city of New York, will be closed on the [illegible] day of February, and remain closed until the 26th of February thereafter. W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK, RHODE ISLAND.—Pursuant to a decretal order of the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island, the subscriber gives notice that all persons holding bills of the RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK, Must deposit the same with him at his office, No. [illegible] Weybosset street, Providence, R. I., on or before the [illegible] day of August, A. D. 1863, in order to be entitled to any dividend that may be declared out of the assets of said Bank. JAMES M. CLARKE, Receiver. Providence, R. I., Jan. 17th, 1863.

Proposals.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, BALTIMORE, MD., February 6, 1863. Sealed proposals are respectfully invited by the undersigned, until 12 M., March 31, 1863, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department, delivered in Baltimore, Md., 20,000 Barrels EXTRA FLOUR, fresh ground, and of mixed brands, [illegible] 1,000 barrels to be delivered by the 5th of March, [illegible] 20,000 Pounds ADAMANTINE CANDLES, [illegible] The whole to be delivered by the 15th of March, 1863. [illegible] THOS. C. SULLIVAN, Capt. and C. S., U. S. A.

Insurance.

HOME INSURANCE COMP'Y, OF NEW YORK. OFFICE, Nos. 112 & 114 BROADWAY. Cash Capital .... $1,000,000.00. Assets, 1st July, 1862 .... $1,565,679.10. Liabilities .... $57,886.30. ABSTRACT OF THE EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT, Showing the condition of the Company on the 1st day of July, 1862. [illegible] CHAS. J. MARTIN, President. A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice President. John McGee, Secretary. MILLER & WILMARTH, Agents, 128 South Water street, Chicago.

Broom Corn.

BROOM CORN EXCHANGE. We invite consignments of **BROOM CORN,** Have AMPLE STORAGE, make advances, and offer Special Inducements [illegible] RAPPLEYEA & SHELDON, Commission Merchants, 148 South Water street.

Medicinal.

CONSUMPTION! THE THREE REMEDIES. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, [illegible] SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC, [illegible] SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, [illegible]

BUCKSKIN GOODS.— [illegible]

Real Estate.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A handsome place of sixty-five acres of land on Lake Monona, 1½ miles from Madison, Wis., with a fine view of and opposite the city. The house is large, two stories, built nine feet wide, well furnished, and having every convenience necessary for a GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE. The place as it stands, with stock, carriages, &c., can be had for [illegible]. Also, a farm of 110 acres, seventy-five acres under cultivation, two miles from McFarland Depot, and six miles from the above, can be had for [illegible]. Apply to J. D. GURNEE, Esq., Madison, Wisconsin.

CITY RESIDENCE LOTS FOR SALE, on North Side, near city limits, price [illegible] per foot. Also, several valuable corner lots very cheap. The above are situated within fifteen minutes walk of the Horse Cars, and offer a rare opportunity for investment. Apply to Theodore Heilbrook, corner of Fullerton avenue and Halsted street, North Side city limits, from 9 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—An Improved Farm in Warren County, Illinois. Said farm consists of 160 acres with the improvements of a one story and a half brick house, large barn and out-buildings. Its handsome location and convenience to a good market, being within about seven miles of Prairie City, its fertility of soil, and the low price at which it will be sold offer a fine opportunity to any one in quest of a good farm. For raising stock this farm is very valuable, a portion being naturally adapted for grazing—and having on it several living springs of water. For particulars address J. E. COMSTOCK, St. Louis, or Apply to Ezra Smith, Esq., of Prairie City. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—Lands. To all wanting Farms.—Large and thriving settlement of Vineland, mild climate, THIRTY MILES south of Philadelphia by railroad. RICH SOIL. Produces Larger Crops. Twenty acre tracts at from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years. GOOD BUSINESS OPENINGS—GOOD SOCIETY. Hundreds are settling and making improvements. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, Post Master, Vineland, Cumberland County, New Jersey. Letters answered. Papers containing full information will be sent free.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. $200,000 worth of City Property and Lands in Iowa, belonging to the estate of Antoine Le Claire, deceased. IN THE CITY OF DAVENPORT. Le Claire Block, of brick, four stories, [illegible] feet front, containing a hotel, two public halls, ten first class stores and several offices. Post Office Block, of brick, [illegible] feet front, four stories, containing the Post Office, two stores, six offices, and large upper rooms. The above property is the most desirable in the city, all leased, and will bring a large nett income on an investment. Twenty Brick and Frame Dwelling Houses in different locations. 100 choice building lots; one lot of 17 acres adjoining the railroad depot and bridge, fronting on the Mississippi River; two lots of [illegible] acres each, one lot of [illegible] acres, one lot of [illegible] acres, and one lot of [illegible] acres, all in the City Limits. Also, houses and lots, vacant lots and outlots, in the City of Le Claire, Scott County. Houses and lots in Iowa City, Johnson County. 10,000 acres improved and unimproved farming lands near the line of the Miss. and Mo. Railroad. The above property is offered for sale, to close the estate of the late Antoine Le Claire, at such prices as must prove a profitable investment to the purchasers. For prices, terms and further particulars, apply to GEO. L. DAVENPORT, Executor, or JOHN L. COFFIN, Land Agent, Davenport, Iowa.

Copartnership.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of KIRK & HANSON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The notes and accounts of said firm have been assigned to F. M. AVERY, corner of Canal and West Water streets, Chicago, who is alone authorized to collect the same. Debtors of said firm are notified to make immediate payment. WILLIAM KIRK. J. W. HANSON. F. M. AVERY.

DISSOLUTION.—Harrison Ludington, of Milwaukee, Wis., retires from the firm of N. Ludington & Co. this day. The business of manufacturing and selling Lumber will be continued by the undersigned, as heretofore, under the name of N. Ludington & Co. NELSON LUDINGTON, DANIEL WELLS, Jr., A. C. VAN SCHAICK. Chicago, January 1st, 1863.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—George G. Pope, of Chicago, Illinois, and Anna F. Pope, of New Bedford, [illegible] have this day entered into a limited partnership [illegible] George G. Pope [illegible] Chicago, February 9, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. Mr. Henry W. Fuller is this day admitted as a partner in our business. The style of the firm will be FULLER, FINCH & FULLER. Chicago, Feb. 2, 1863.

FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, 24 & 26 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO, Wholesale dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, WINDOW GLASS, DYE STUFFS, And Manufacturers' Articles. [illegible]

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. On the [illegible] inst. [illegible] POPE, was admitted as a member of our firm, [illegible] the style of the new firm will be SHERMAN, HALL & POPE. SHERMAN & HALL, 278 Water street. Chicago, Jan. 31st, 1863.

SHERMAN, HALL & POPE, (Successors to Sherman & Hall, Established A. D. 1857.) GRAIN, PRODUCE AND FRUIT COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Warehouse, 97 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Cash advanced on consignments for home or Eastern markets. [illegible]

W. D. HOUGHTELING, (Successor to Williams & Houghteling.) PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, 210 1-2 Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

Bags.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS, FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, No. 129 South Water st., Chicago. Bags and Sacks Of every description furnished on short notice, [illegible] SIMEON FARWELL.

CORN EXCHANGE. Bag Manufactory. HART, ASTEN & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF **BAGS!** Of every description, 157 South Water Street, 157. MILLERS, SEAMLESS, GROCERS, FLOUR, GRAIN, GUNNY, HAM AND FEED BAGS. Second-hand bags always on hand. Bags loaned to shippers.

Groceries.

500 HLF. CHESTS TEAS.—A full assortment of, [illegible] PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

500 BAGS COFFEE.—Rio, Maracaibo and Costa Rica, [illegible] PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

50 TONS TOBACCO.—Of reliable and standard Kentucky brands, in boxes, half boxes and caddies; [illegible] PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

250 HHDS. NEW ORLEANS SUGARS. [illegible] PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

Legal Notices.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Default having been made by Carlisle Mason and John Mc Arthur [illegible]

THE UNDERSIGNED, Receiver [illegible]

Eye and Ear.

LONDON EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1863.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.—T. R. Timby of New York, the inventor of the Revolving Turret, as used on the Monitor, is stopping at the Sherman House.

OPENING OF THE CANAL.—We are informed by the Superintendent that the Canal will be open for boats drawing four feet six inches of water, on the 5th of March.

PERSONAL.—Major William Painter, formerly of this city, has been detailed as aid to Gen. Stoneman's Cavalry Corps, in the army of the Potomac.

CHURCH SALE.—We learn that the Plymouth (Congregational) church building, corner of Third Avenue and Van Buren street, has been sold with the ground and parsonage, to Greenebaum Brothers for $7,000.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—We call especial attention to the advertisement of Lyon & Baker in another column relative to their immense sale of real estate at Buffalo, March 5th. The sale offers unusual inducements to those desirous of investing in real estate.

SEIZURE OF A BREWERY.—The brewery of William Wirtemeyer, corner of Willow and Larrabee streets, has been seized by the U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue, owing to the failure of the proprietor to make his monthly report of sales and manufacture. The matter will probably be settled in a few days.

ANNIVERSARY.—The 2d anniversary of the Bridgeport M. E. Sunday School will be held at the church in Bridgeport, this evening at 7 o'clock. The friends of the school are invited to attend. Omnibusses leave State street, on Archer Road, at half-past six o'clock.

MONEY TO LOAN.—Those who want to borrow money, to establish manufactories, erect residences, purchase real estate, or for any other purpose, will call upon L. D. Olmstead & Co., who have $50,000 to loan at seven per cent. interest.

RESIGNED.—A. C. Butler, esq., who has been connected with the Illinois and Michigan Canal for a number of years, has tendered his resignation as Canal Collector at Chicago, to take effect from the 1st of March next. The appointment of a successor to Mr. Butler is with the Canal Trustees.

AT THE ST. LOUIS HOSPITAL.—The following Chicago Battery boys are sick at the St. Louis hospital: Wm. R. McIntosh, company B; James S. Higgins, Co. B; G. W. Meyer, Co. H; G. A. Pratt, Co. H; J. B. Brown, Co. H; J. H. White, Jr., Mercantile Battery; W. P. Whitney, Mercantile Battery.

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.—This important Proclamation of Freedom has been lithographed upon a sheet 22x30, appropriately illustrated, for framing. Of course everybody wants a copy. They can be supplied by the agent, F. P. Albinson, who is canvassing the city for subscribers. His post-office address is Box 3654.

ON DETACHED DUTY.—We learn that Lieut. Clifford Stickney, of Co. C, 72d (1st Board of Trade) Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, has been detached for duty on the Signal Corps of the army. Lieut. Stickney is one of the most promising young officers in the service, and we are not surprised to find him assigned to a position requiring capacity of a high order.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The commencement exercises of this College will take place in Bryan Hall on Thursday at 3 p. m. A brief report upon the condition of the Institution and its prospects will be presented by the Dean of the Faculty, and a Valedictory Address delivered to the Graduates by Prof. Kellogg. Music by the Light Guard Band. The public are most respectfully invited to be present.

NOTICE.—The War Committee of the Board of Trade intend sending stores for the Battery and 88th regiment. Persons wishing to send small packages and letters will leave them with Mr. Brewster at the War Committee Room, 71 State street, any time before Thursday noon of this week. It will facilitate packing if the contents of packages are marked on the outside. As the Government inspect all goods sent South, the Committee will not receive or forward anything but articles of clothing or hospital stores. Liquors, pies and all other edibles are prohibited.

PERSONAL.—Lieut. Gilbert F. Bigelow, of Company A, 88th regiment Illinois volunteers (Second Board of Trade) is on a visit to his friends in this city. The gallant Lieutenant was Inspector General on the staff of the late Brigadier General Sill, and did good service at the battle of Murfreesboro. He is now suffering from a severe attack of chronic diarrhea, induced by exposure and over exertion in the field. Lieut. Bigelow is a brother of A. Bigelow, chief clerk in the office of H. E. Sargent, Esq., General Agent of the Michigan Central Railroad Company in this city.

LIGHTNING RODS.—We have just had our attention called to the subject of lightning rods, by examining one invented by I. Johnson, which we think combines all the conditions necessary to make the most perfect lightning conductor. There can be no doubt of the utility of a good lightning rod, as all philosophers, since Franklin first discovered their usefulness, have, without exception, recommended them. We are happy to know that this rod is coming into general use. The destruction of life and property from the effect of lightning, ought to induce all who are not already protected, to avail themselves of the first opportunity to become so.

MARRIED.—On Tuesday, Feb. 24th, at the residence of the bride's father, 427 West Lake street, by Rev. A. L. Brooks, JOHN B. DRAKE, esq., of the Tremont House, to Miss JOSIE C. COREY.

In common with a host of friends we tender our congratulations to the happy couple, and rejoice that the fortunate man has resigned his position as bachelor for the exalted one of Benedict. We have no doubt mine host of the Tremont will keep a home equally as well as he has kept a hotel, in which experiment he will carry with him the best wishes of a legion of friends, here and abroad. The bridegroom and his beautiful bride left last evening for New York, by the Michigan Southern road, upon their wedding tour. We wish them a long life of unalloyed happiness.

THE MERRICK DUEL.—We learn that the grand duel, in the preliminaries of which Dick Merrick figured recently at a hotel in New York, has been settled. The affair grew out of a difficulty with Mr. Robb as our readers will remember, touching some affairs connected with the St. Louis and Alton Railroad. The duello was purely one of manuscript, neither pistols, small swords nor blunderbusses figuring in it at all. The tragical and bloody aspect gave place to a peaceful expression, and the services of a Coroner were unnecessary. The only fatal result was the bar put to poor Merrick's running for office, on account of sending a challenge. In his own affecting words, "my heart is still in my Maryland; as I walk the streets of Chicago I carry my life in my hands as one walking through the Valley of the Shadow of Death."

ARREST OF A HORSE THIEF.—Among the arrivals at the Matteson House Monday, was a middle-aged, wiry looking man, clothed in semi-military style, and wearing upon his head a slouched hat, out from under which a pair of cold grey eyes peered and scowled in a restless and unsettled manner. The entire lower half of his face was covered by a dense growth of wiry looking whiskers, while his entire appearance indicated the presence of a man of more than ordinary daring and shrewdness. He swaggered up to the desk and registered himself "Sam. W. Carpenter, one of Gen. Blunt's scouts."

On the 30th of October, 1861, this fellow, representing himself to be Chief of Police of Dubuque, went to the livery stable of E. M. Dennis, in Waukegan, and hired a valuable horse and buggy. The horse and buggy never returned, and no more was heard of Carpenter until last fall, when news of his arrest for stealing Government mules in Kansas arrived, quickly followed by news of his escape.

Night before last he entered Gleason's saloon, on Randolph street, and while under the influence of liquor forgot his usual caution, and brandishing a formidable revolver, the eight tubes of which were loaded to their muzzles, remarked—"Old Bradley would like to get hold of me, I reckon, but if he or any of his men ever lays a finger on me, I'll give 'em the contents of this." He had hardly uttered the threat when Captain John Nelson entered the saloon, and immediately recognizing Carpenter from the descriptions in his possession, laid his hand upon his shoulder and said—"Sam. Carpenter, I want you." At the same instant he disarmed him, and marched him to the cells of the Central Police Station, where he is now safely incarcerated. Mr. Dennis, from whom he stole the horse and buggy, was telegraphed last night. He arrived yesterday morning and fully identified the thief.

THE SHIP CANAL QUESTION.

Meeting of Business Men at Metropolitan Hall.

Reports of the Board of Trade and Mercantile Association—Resolutions, etc., etc.

The meeting of the Board of Trade, Mercantile Association, and other business men of Chicago, at Metropolitan Hall, last evening, to consider the Ship Canal question, and listen to reports upon the subject, was very numerously attended, and and an earnest, determined spirit pervaded the assembly, of maintaining their rights and property against the rejection of the Ship Canal Bill by the House of Representatives.

The meeting was called to order by George Steel, Esq., and organized by the selection of the following officers:

President—Hon. F. C. Sherman.

Vice Presidents—Charles Walker, Wm. Doggett, D. Kreigh, E. Rawson, Clinton Briggs, H. W. Willard, C. Kimball, Fredk. Tuttle, C. T. Wheeler, E. Hempstead, S. J. Hayes, Wm. B. Ogden, J. V. Farwell, J. H. Dunham, D. J. Ely, H. W. Hinsdale, J. B. Turner, H. E. Sargent, Henry Farnham, C. S. Holden, S. H. Woodworth.

Secretaries—Reporters of the TRIBUNE, *Post* and *Times*.

The President briefly stated the object of the meeting, and introduced Colonel J. W. Foster.

Colonel Foster stated that he had served upon the Commission sent to Washington, whose duty it was to urge upon Congress the importance of the great measure under consideration. He had reason to hope, up to the last days before the test vote was taken, that the Canal project would receive the attention its great importance demanded. He alluded to his reason for entertaining these hopes—alluded to the commerce and agricultural resources of the Northwest, as compared with those of other sections which voted against the measure. The accomplishment of this great enterprise would not only benefit the farmer, the merchant and manufacturer, but every mechanic, artizan, and, indeed, every citizen would be benefitted. Its construction would swell the wealth and commerce of the entire nation; and the general welfare of the country demands its construction.

The speaker gave an account of the labors of the Commission, and of the members from the Northwest in behalf of the measure, during the two long months, it was being so strongly urged by its friends, and so wickedly and unjustly opposed by its jealous, selfish opponents. Few measures before Congress had received the employment of more talent of a certain class, or more capital for its defeat, than this.

Fred Conkling, Vallandigham, Thad. Stevens and other opponents had set aside all statistics of its advantages, its great importance, as well as its cost, and made out reports and statements without any regard to truth, merely to defeat the measure.

The speaker classified the most violent opponents of the measure, in Congress, and gave what he knew to be the motives by which each class were actuated.

New England, whom Porter of Indiana represented as having enriched herself out of the war—and it is stated owns all the railroads in the West—New England whose relations ever have been so intimately and importantly interwoven with those of the Northwest—New England, whom the disloyal propose to "leave out in the cold," cast her vote for this measure. Contrast her conduct with that of proud, selfish Pennsylvania, who from the outset waged bitter warfare, and has even used her utmost influence against it. That State, the recipient of Government contracts to an immense amount—clamoring still for the lion's share, and for an arsenal at Pittsburgh—that State that has sought to set herself up as a dictator as to the wants of the Northwest, gave but one vote for this great measure. Thad. Stevens stigmatized our canal project as a great ditch—a stupendous sham—a gigantic humbug. He attacked the State of Illinois as being of a grasping disposition, and urged all the members to oppose the measure. Though the leader of the House, and venerable in years, his acts in connection with this measure were those of a clown and buffoon—vindictive and ridiculous in the extreme.

But the project has been defeated in Congress—what shall we do? We must renew our efforts, diffuse reliable statistical information as to its importance to all classes, and to the country at large, and being convinced of its importance *the people* will demand it.

The speaker gave the statistics showing the immense increase in farm products in the Northwest, yet farming lands have not increased in value, because the high rates of freight by railroads have kept the price of produce down. Give us water communication and we shall see a different state of affairs. Agriculture, commerce mining, and manufactures should alike and equally be represented and their claims considered, in connection with this great project. When this result is attained the great Northwest will receive the consideration and respect she deserves.

The remarks of Col. Foster were to the point, and full of statistical and conclusive facts as to the importance of the measure under consideration. We regret that our space prevents publishing his able address in full.

The report of the Board of Trade was then read by Merrill Ladd, Esq., which will be found upon the second page of this issue.

The resolutions were next read by Col. Foster, and unanimously adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That it is the true policy of every enlightened government to encourage the development of its agricultural industry, which is the mainspring of its prosperity; not only to stimulate production, but to open markets for its exchange; and that, therefore, we cannot but condemn the recent action of the House of Representatives of the United States in refusing to open a commodious water communication between the East and West, applicable alike to military defense and commercial intercourse, as unwise, impolitic, and as a direct blow aimed at the material prosperity of the Northwest.

Resolved, That while the mining interest of Pennsylvania is hedged about with duties almost prohibitory, operating as a tax for her benefit, upon every hearthstone in Chicago, where coal is consumed, and upon every bar of iron laid down upon the railways of Illinois, the great grain crop of the Northwest, which has preserved us from National bankruptcy, which has given employment to our commercial marine, which has fed the sea-board States, which has furnished three-fourths of our domestic exports, and indirectly paid into the Treasury of the United States three-fifths of all the custom duties, is an interest of sufficient magnitude to command some share in the national legislation.

Resolved, That we hereby tender the right hand of fellowship to New England for the almost undivided support which her representatives extended to this measure, exhibiting in this regard, a comprehensive statesmanship in striking contrast with the local jealousies and bigoted policy of other sections of the Union.

Resolved, That we give a cordial and emphatic endorsement to the recent action of the Legislature of Illinois in empowering the Governor thereof to appoint a committee to visit the Provincial Government and Parliament of Canada and the Government of Great Britain, if deemed advisable, and to respectfully urge upon those bodies the importance of opening new and enlarged channels of communication between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic for the outlet of the Western products, believing that the establishment of close commercial relations would be the surest guarantees of an enduring peace.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceeding of this meeting be sent to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with the request that they vote against all schemes for the aggrandisement of particular sections and all tariffs whose aim and object is protection, not revenue; and that it is the expression of the matured opinion of this meeting, that while millions are voted for the defense of the sea coast, it is quite as important that the government should be able to assert its supremacy over all of the navigable lakes and rivers of the west; quite as important to be able to suppress domestic insurrection as to repel foreign invasion; nor even can we endorse that doctrine so recently asserted and acted on by the House of Representatives that *fresh* water is sectional, while *salt* water alone is national.

Resolved, That it is the true policy of every enlightened government to encourage the development of its agricultural industry, which is the main spring of its prosperity; not only to stimulate production but to open markets for its exchange; and that, therefore, we cannot but condemn the recent action of the House of Representatives of the United States in refusing to open a commodious water communication between the East and West, applicable alike to military defense and commercial intercourse, as unwise, impolitic, and as a direct blow aimed at the material prosperity of the Northwest.

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Dr. Brainard supported the resolutions, in his usual able manner, showing, in the course of his remarks, the advantages of the routes proposed, and the great need of additional water communication with both the Atlantic and the Mississippi.

He stated that our farmers get little or nothing for their produce now—so cheap that it is used for fuel, and thousands of bushels even rot in the field, while across the Atlantic, people are starving from the want of this very food, which is here so worthless. Construct this Canal, of less than twenty-one miles in length, and which can be done at a less cost than twelve millions, thus affording direct and cheap communication between the demand and supply, and we shall see a different state of affairs.

Wm. Bross, Esq., being called for, alluded to the early, earnest and continued action taken by the Board of Trade, in advocacy of an increase in the commercial facilities of the Northwest. He paid this body a well merited compliment—ranking them as second to none in the United States in point of integrity, commercial ability, or patriotism. He gave a history of the plans proposed as early as 1855, and from that time to the present, for increasing our commercial intercourse with both the Atlantic and the Mississippi River, by constructing Ship Canals—to the East via the St. Lawrence, and to the Mississippi by the Illinois and Michigan Ship Canal—now deemed the most feasible plans. If we can show to John Bull that his grandchildren in the Northwest stand ready to supply their grandparents all the food they want, if he will only open a way through which they can receive it, Johnny will roll up his sleeves, and help open the desired channels through the St. Lawrence—which when completed will enable us to send vessels of one thousands tons burthen, laden with the products of the Northwest, to Montreal, or if desirable, to Liverpool direct. We must go to work in earnest for this project. We need it now, and its want is felt more and more every season. The statistics presented at the Toronto Convention, of the commerce of the Northwest, are as much out of date as one of Ben. Franklin's Almanacs. We must prepare statistics and facts of to-day. We need make no exaggerations—the facts of the growth of the Northwest in population and commercial importance are astounding to everybody in the Eastern and Middle States, and even to our own people who are not intimately and continually conversant with them. Let us show the great importance of this national work to the whole country in affording increased commercial facilities with the granary of the world, and those who have been its enemies, or at best, stood neutral, will strongly urge its construction.

Charles Walker, esq., said that the importance of the grand project of connecting the lakes and the Mississippi River is greatly enhanced and increased by the opening of communication through the St. Lawrence. He had spoken often and worked long for these projects, and we must work unitedly and earnestly for it until we accomplish our object. He eloquently referred to the rapid growth of the Northwest, in all the elements that render a nation great and prosperous. He dealt a scathing rebuke upon Pennsylvania, whose members exhibited so much of petty jealousy in their bitter opposition to this great National enterprise.

The Northwest can show her independence of Pennsylvania—we have the materials, in great abundance, for manufacturing our own iron and nails, and if he (the speaker) lived three-score years and ten, he expected to see all the West supplied with iron and nails, from factories in Chicago, that shall vie with any in Pittsburgh or elsewhere in the United States, and manufactories here which shall render the Northwest independent of her jealous sisters.

Mr. Leland (of L. & Mixer) was also on the Commission, and was indignant at the manner in which the Northwest had been snubbed by Pennsylvania. The Northwest is not, and never can be made subservient to or dependent upon any State that sends to Congress such a set of politicians as she had. Thad. Stevens only opposed the measure by his sarcasm—not by argument or statistics. Vallandigham also opposed it heart and hand, of course. The speaker had never heard a discussion on any public measure that showed more ill-feeling than in opposition to this bill. The Illinois delegation did their duty well—worked day and night for it. For one he would see Pennsylvania in a very humble position before he would willingly contribute to her growth or prosperity so long as her representatives show the same spirit there manifested toward the Northwest.

The Northwest is getting out of its swaddling clothes, and is even now full dressed, and the sooner our jealous opponents are made to feel its power, the better.

The meeting was large and enthusiastic, the addresses able and appropriate, and the spirit manifested exhibited a determination on the part of the business men of Chicago to work for this great and important enterprise with redoubled diligence.

Inhuman Assault—Arrest of one of the Guilty Parties by Citizens.

A most outrageous assault was committed Monday afternoon, by two ruffians, upon the person of a man whose name we did not learn. The assaulted party was passing down Wells street, near the corner of Van Buren, when he was met by two men, one of whom is named Con. Griffin. The sidewalk at this place is some six or seven feet above the street, and the witnesses of the affair state that all the parties being under the influence of liquor, a few words passed between them, upon which Griffin seized the man and threw him off the walk into the street. The man struck on his head, the force of the collision rendering him insensible, and, while thus lying, Griffin's companion deliberately jumped from the walk upon the prostrate body of their unconscious victim. At this stage, a number of spectators of the affair interfered, and endeavored to arrest the ruffians, there being no policemen in the vicinity. A hackman, Hugh Reed, and a saloon keeper named Fitzsimmons, seized Griffin, while other parties endeavored to secure his companion. These, however, were not so successful as the first-mentioned—they, after considerable difficulty, securing their prisoner and conveying him to the station-house. His companion fought like a tiger to escape, and being aided by a number of rowdies who rushed into the scene, succeeded. The injured man was conveyed to the station-house, and a physician called, but before his injuries were ascertained, his friends took charge of him and conveyed him to his home. The officers did not learn his name or residence.

Foreign Postage in Coin.

The Postmaster General has issued instructions to the larger Post Offices of the country, to collect on and after the first day of March next, *in gold or silver coin* all postages due on unpaid letters received in the mail from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen and Belgium, and to hold the coin so collected subject to the special drafts of the Post Office Department. The reason for this order is that under existing postal arrangements, postages collected on foreign letters must be accounted for by the Department to foreign Governments in specie or its equivalent; and at the present rate of exchange, the remittance of balances, in consequence of the very large excess of collections made in the United States, has been attended with heavy loss to the Department.

Parties having European correspondence will do well to require their friends on the other side to prepay the international postage on all letters for this country.

THE CARNIVAL FESTIVITY.—The grand carnival festivity at Bryan Hall, last evening, was another Teutonic outburst astonishing to sober Americans, with whom the galleries were thronged. The costumes were varied, and many of them rich, and the scene very brilliant. Owing to the tact of the management the dances were so arranged as to give universal satisfaction, which is not often the case of the *bal masque*. The waltz of course was the predominant feature, and humanity gyrated to the extent of its desires and after the capital music of a large orchestra. The evening was diversified with negro minstrelsy and the old time Punch and Judy show which is now almost a forgotten relic of the past. The festivities were kept up until a late hour in the morning, when the jolly party unwillingly adjourned. These carnival displays, so frequent and characteristic in the old world, are a decided novelty in the humdrum routine of our social life and bid fair to prove an innovation which will become immensely popular. The Turngemeinde are making arrangements for a repetition of their mask given a few evenings since, upon which occasion they will produce some decided novelties.

FLAG-RAISING.—The employees in the establishment of Messrs. Steinmetz and Co., boiler-makers, Michigan street, in this city, having resolved to celebrate the anniversary of Washington's Birthday in a way worthy of the occasion, unanimously contributed to purchase a handsome flag, twenty-one feet long, and at the hour of 11 a. m. yesterday, the glorious "Star Spangled Banner," on a lofty flag-staff, surmounted with a red, white and blue globe, a golden vane and points of the compass, and hovering over all a golden spread eagle—waved aloft amid the cheers of the assembled crowd, the firing of cannon and the ringing of bells. At 12 m. the Farewell Address of Washington was read as an appropriate expression of loyal attachment to the Government of the United States. The close of the ceremonies was enlivened by the employees partaking of a cold collation provided by the proprietors. Cheers for the army, Lincoln, &c., and the singing by the whole party of Hail Columbia, The Star Spangled Banner, Battle Cry of Freedom, &c., ended the pleasant occasion.

☞ The *Atlantic Monthly* for March contains its usual amount of solid and light readings. Its papers, thirteen in number, are as follows: "Christopher North," by Joseph Dana Howard; "The Horrors of San Domingo," by John Weiss; "A London Suburb," by Nathaniel Hawthorne; "Willie Wharton" by Mrs. L. Maria Child; "A Call to my Countrywomen," by Gail Hamilton; "Under the Pear Tree," by Mrs. Hopkinson; "The Last Cruise of the Monitor," by Greenville M. Weeks; "America, the Old World," by Prof. Agassiz; and "Pericles and President Lincoln," by Henry M. Alden. These, of course, are in prose. The verse is by Dr. Holmes, J. T. Trowbridge, Theodore Tilton, and Julia Ward Howe. Dr. Holmes' poem is full of force and spirit. Mr. Hawthorne's prose sketch is, like all that he writes, admirable. The number is an excellent one.

AFFAIRS AT CAMP DOUGLAS.

The Oath Being Administered.

If possible the mud is deeper and surface water plentier than ever inside the Camp, and there seems no way of draining it, short of constructing numerous underground drains to the lake. Yesterday was a fine, mild day, and the butternuts were out around their barracks "running" themselves, and discussing the probable prospects for an exchange, the advantages and disadvantages of their taking the "Oath of Renunciation and Allegiance."

The day of trial of W. G. Porter, of the 104th Illinois, for attempting to release two rebel prisoners has not yet been announced.

Pursuant to instructions from the General in-Chief, dated Washington Feb. 18, Brig. Gen. Ammen is authorized to release all prisoners of war, not officers, nor members of guerillas or other irregular organizations, upon their giving unmistakeable evidences of their honesty and sincerity in taking the following:

OATH OF RENUNCIATION AND ALLEGIANCE.

I, ——, County of ——, State of ——, taken prisoner at ——, and now in confinement at Camp Douglas, do hereby solemnly renounce all allegiance to the so called Confederate States, and all military organizations hostile to the United States and do solemnly swear that I will support, protect and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign; that I will bear true faith, allegiance and loyalty to the same, any ordinance, resolution or law of any State Convention or Legislature to the contrary notwithstanding; and, further, that I will well and faithfully perform all the duties which may be required of me by the laws of the United States. And I take this oath freely and voluntarily, without any mental reservation or evasion whatsoever, with a full and clear understanding that death, or other punishment by the judgment of a Military Commission, will be the penalty for the violation of this, my solemn oath and parole of honor. And I also swear, that, under no consideration, will I go beyond the military lines of the United States forces.

About forty applicants have already enrolled their names, as desiring to take the oath; but Gen. Ammen is exceedingly strict and cautious in his examinations, and notified each person accepting these conditions of release that he is liable to be called into military service by the Federal Government, at any time, the same as other loyal citizens. A few were released yesterday upon taking this oath.

Capt. J. C. Phillips, of Company M, 2d Illinois Light Artillery, (known as Phillips' Battery) has received official notice that the full equipment for his Battery has been forwarded, and will probably be received to-day, embracing six pieces James' rifled 6-pounder guns, calibre 3.80; 20 setts horse equipments, complete; 20 revolvers and 20 artillery sabres, with accoutrements—in short, a complete outfit of arms and ammunition. This noble Battery hope soon to be called into active service.

MORTALITY AT CAMP DOUGLAS.

Since our last report, the following named rebel prisoners have died at Camp Douglas:

Feb. 18—M. H. Fuster, 17th Texas.
18—W. G. Dey, K, 18th Texas.
18—Joseph Fipps, B, 1st Virginia cavalry.
18—J. Hudson, B, 15th Texas.
18—R. H. Mitchell, E, 24th Arkansas.
16—S. S. Starks, B, 6th Texas.
17—D. Peters, F, 18th Texas.
16—W. B. Manning, C, 18th Texas.
17—F. Newton, E, 17th Texas.
19—L. H. Coger, Johnson's Texas cavalry.
19—D. J. Futrell, C, 18th Texas.
19—J. H. Barcket, B, 1st Alabama cavalry.
20—G. W. Morgan, I, 18th Texas.
20—T. J. Cleveland, G, 10th Texas.
18—Jas. Cobb, B, rifle battalion.
19—Newton Nipper, rifle battalion.
19—S. Hale, Cox's Tennessee battery.
20—J. N. Gravett, K, 17th Texas.
20—Thos. Cassell, A, 17th Texas.
21—Thos. Farrell, C, 10th Texas.
21—Jas. Horley, A, 8th Kentucky.
15—J. M. Farquett, B, 19th Arkansas.
15—L. S. Williams, K, 19th Arkansas.
15—Jas. B. Hall, A, 44th Tennessee.
16—John Owens, K, 18th Tennessee.
15—Peter Robinson, F, 18th Tennessee.
15—W. H. Smith, C, 18th Tennessee.
18—A. J. Wensor, G, 3d Confederate cavalry.
18—T. C. Mourton, D, 19th Arkansas.
17—J. C. Stewart, D, 19th Arkansas.
17—J. F. Malone, I, 19th Arkansas.
22—J. H. Young, E, 19th Arkansas.
22—John Elmore, C, 1st Georgia cavalry.
22—Thos. Amos, A, 18th Texas.
22—W. H. Bennett, B, 18th Texas.
18—Wm. H. Pierson, G, 48th Arkansas.
22—Josh Wallace, F, 19th Arkansas.
23—J. W. Lawrence, K, 18th Texas.
23—J. L. Matthews, C, 17th Texas.
18—Geo. Webb, D, 8th Tennessee.
23—Wm. Stewart, D, 4th Alabama.
23—J. W. Tramell, I, 15th Texas.
24—W. J. Ellis, E, 6th Texas cavalry.
24—J. D. Hines, Richard's Texas cavalry.
23—Wm. S. Nell, E, 17th Texas.
23—John Berkner, F, 18th Texas.
23—Thos. Hawes, C, 18th Texas.
23—W. B. Burke, B, 18th Texas.
23—F. Ferrell, E, 17th Texas.
18—John T. Chapin, G, 17th Texas.

There are now fifty-six cases of small pox in the pest house—eighteen of which are of our soldiers, and thirty-eight of rebel prisoners.

Decisions in Regard to Stamping Acknowledgments and Affidavits.

The following letter was received yesterday by Commissioner P. A. Hoyne, in reply to a letter written by him to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, asking whether the jurats attached to affidavits pertaining to causes pending in the courts and acknowledgments to deeds required a stamp, and also whether deeds, the consideration of which is under $100, require a stamp:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, February 19, 1863.

SIR—In reply to yours of February 16th, I would state that *neither* acknowledgments or affidavits require to be stamped.

A certificate of the *official character* of an acknowledging officer, when affixed to an acknowledgment, should be stamped with a ten cent certificate stamp.

A deed for property, the actual value of which is less than one hundred dollars, does not require a revenue stamp.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
C. F. ESTEE,
For Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

TO PHILIP A. HOYNE Esq.,
Notary and Commissioner, Chicago, Ill.

MR. MURDOCH'S READINGS.—The Young Men's Association announce that James E. Murdoch, the distinguished tragedian, will give an entertainment at Bryan Hall, on Thursday evening, the 26th inst., consisting of readings and recitations of choice dramatic and poetic selections. Mr. Murdoch is a great favorite with Chicago audiences, and always draws fashionable and crowded houses. The selections which have been made for this entertainment are the best possible, and in the rendition of them Mr. Murdoch is said to surpass himself. They are as follows:

Selections from the "Elder Brother."—Beaumont and Fletcher.
"Abou Ben Adhem."—Leigh Hunt.
Selections from "The Giaour."—Byron.
"The Cranes of Ibycus."—Schiller.
"The Raven."—Poe.
Selections from "Julius Cæsar."
"The Shooting Party," including Sam. Weller's comments on "Weal Pies," the "Partridge Shooting," and "Cold Punch."

SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS AT NO. 107 LAKE STREET.—The exhibition of Oil Paintings on Lake street, will be brought to a close to-day, by the sale at public auction of the entire collection. Those of our citizens who have not seen these really fine specimens of art will have an opportunity today, for the last time. There are some first-class pictures among them, both by old and modern artists. The "Scene in Westmoreland," by Alfred Vickers, Sen., is alone worth going a journey of a hundred miles and more, to see; and there are many others equally excellent in their several styles. The pictures will be sold without reserve. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

FOR NASHVILLE.—The Board of Trade War Committee hold a special meeting this evening at their rooms, No. 71 State street. The committee intend sending a messenger to visit the Battery and 89th regiment (2d Board of Trade.) Persons wishing small packages and letters sent can leave them at our office any time before Saturday noon. Packages must be marked and contents named on the package. Liquors, pies, green apples, or other edibles, can not be forwarded.

WM. BREWSTER,
Sec'y War Com., 71 State street.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The Michigan Central Railroad raised the wages of their engineers and firemen on the 1st inst, as follows: Engineers, who formerly received $60 and $65, now receive $70 and $75, and other employees in the same department have received a corresponding increase. This must be gratifying to the employees, more especially since the increase has been made voluntarily by the Company, thus demonstrating that the oft-quoted maxim "corporations have no souls" is not of universal application.

REDUCTIO AD ABSURDUM.—In the case of Palmer vs. the City of Chicago and sundry policemen, the jury, on Monday, returned a verdict of $200 for plaintiff. The damages claimed was $10,000.

TOM THUMB PHOTOGRAPHS.—McNally & Co. have a large assortment of those interesting photographs of Tom Thumb and lady.

☞ "Continental Monthly" and "Knickerbocker" magazines for March have been received by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street.

☞ "Le Bon Ton" for March has been received by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street.

☞ Paper Hangings selling at less than New York prices, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street. feb19-1m

☞ One hundred thousand Planters, Tanners readers and their neighbors, want the White or Gray Willow—a good thing, and will pay two or three prices, or get spurious or both, buying of irresponsible peddlers. Also, Fruit Trees, Grapes Small Fruits, Shrubs, Roses, Evergreens, etc. Packing carefully done. Clubs win! Send two red stamps for postage on our Catalogue and Willow Circular.

Post yourself, and then order direct—trees and all together.

F. K. PHŒNIX,
Bloomington Nursery, Ill.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, 1863.

The immense rise in gold since Saturday produced a decided gloom among all classes. Nobody seems to know how to act or what to expect next. "How high will it go?" is a question that everybody asks, but no one pretends to answer. Those who believe as we do, that the immense appreciation is due mainly to speculation and to the fears of the people, say that the prime might as well be four times what it is as the figures now ruling. Hence we have ceased to be surprised at any figure to which speculators may force up the rates of gold.

It opened to-day in Wall street at 71 per cent. premium, and private dispatches made it steady at that to the close of the first board. The market here was feverish, the brokers having the most nerve paying 68@70, while others were unwilling to pay above 65. It is understood here that the agreement of the Congressional Conference Committee to retain the clause in the Finance Bill authorizing the further issue of $300,000,000 of legal tender notes is the cause of the excitement. Of course Wall street discounts the effects of that measure more than a year in advance, and hence the excitement. If the two per cent. tax upon ordinary bank issues is retained, and especially if it should be increased by a sliding scale, as it ought to be, Wall street sharpers for once may find their speculations at fault. Could we reach the ear of every man in Congress, we would once more beseech them TO TAX THE BANKS and save the country from financial ruin.

Old Treasury Notes were bought at 68. Probably some of the brokers paid as high as 70.

At the first board in New York they sold ½ above gold.

New Demand Notes were ¾@1¼ premium buying, and ½@1¾ as the selling rate.

New York Exchange is in active demand. Prices par buying, and ¼ premium is the selling figure. One house sold freely at 1-10.

CLOSING.—By an advertisement in another column it will be seen that Messrs. Brotherton & Nettleton, one of our heaviest banking establishments intend to close up their business on the first of March. Depositors are invited to [illegible] books and get their money.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.—The earnings of the Great Western Railway for the week ending 20th inst. are as follows:

	1863.	1862.
Passengers	$16,271.25	$10,992.43½
Freight and Live Stock	54,985.47	38,086.62
Mails and Sundries	1,305.86¼	1,899.85
Totals	$72,562.58¾	$50,978.90
Increase		$21,584.38¾

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The following table shows the earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union railroad for the week ending Feb. 22, 1863, compared with the corresponding week in 1862:

	1862.	1863.	
Freight	$18,000.54	$21,144.59	$3,143.98 Inc.
Passengers	4,319.25	7,281.88	2,962.54 Inc.
Mails, &c.	1,250.00	1,100.00	150.00 Dec
Total	$23,569.83	$29,526.34	$5,956.59 Inc.

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, Feb. 24, 1863.

STOCKS—*Second Board*—Stocks steady and less active.

Chicago & R. I.	92	C. & P.	70¾
Ft. W. & C.	67	Ill. Cen. scrip	94¾
Chi. B. & Quincy	109¾	Mich. South. gtd.	106¾
Chi. & Alton	62	Mich. South	69¾
Chi. & Alton pfd	83¾	Mich. Cent.	98¾
A. & T. H. pfd	72	Ill. war loan	103¾
C. & Tol	96	Mo. 6s	65¾
Gal. & Chi.	94¾	N. S. pfd	112
Cal. 7s	135		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

U. S. 1 year cert's	97¾	U. S. 5s '74 coup.	95¾
Demand Notes	171¾	do 6s '81 coupons	101¾
7 3-10 T Feb & Aug 1	[illegible]	do registered	100¾

MONEY MARKET—Money steady at 6 per cent. Sterling exchange unsettled and decidedly higher with nominal quotations at 185@189 for merchants' and 186@190 for bankers' bills. American Gold very much excited and has advanced 7 per cent—opening at 67¾, and closing firm at 71@71¾.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, 1863.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—During the week gold has advanced in New York 13 per cent. Notwithstanding this, however, there has been but a slight improvement in the prices of produce, as the review of the markets which follows fully demonstrates. Legitimate traders, and even speculators, have no confidence to place in the money brokers of Wall Street, and hence the failure on the part of produce to respond to gold.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of produce during the past week and since the 1st of January, with comparative statistics:

RECEIPTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week ending Feb. 21, 1863.	Since Jan. 1, 1863.	Same time, 1862.
Flour, brls	14,148	109,297	172,622
Wheat bu	91,889	654,688	1,202,128
Corn bu	219,610	1,326,123	805,489
Oats bu	129,391	629,251	704,256
Rye bu	28,323	109,517	104,709
Barley bu	10,635	104,794	118,880
Seeds ℔s	221,085	1,441,478	783,100
Potatoes bush	[illegible]	63	2,995
Beef brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	17
Pork brls	688	9,526	21,967
Cut Meats ℔s	944,893	4,332,727	3,134,328
Lard ℔s	166,543	7,031,325	5,398,988
Tallow ℔s	11,700	245,734	112,808
Live Hogs No.	10,209	253,888	204,600
Dr'sed Hogs No.	15,109	172,330	147,261
Beef Cattle No.	5,116	23,890	24,099
Hides ℔s	258,795	2,499,713	2,138,962
Wool ℔s	5,580	68,276	49,298
Lumber, ft	112,000	623,000	1,015,308
Shingles No	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Timber, ft	83,000	581,000	20,000
Posts No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	288,000
Pickets No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
Wood cords	13	108	....
Staves No.	55,000	235,000	1,569
Salt brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	55,000
Highwines brls	664	5,738	270
Fish pkgs	[illegible]	[illegible]	11,969
Butter ℔s	16,300	269,610	....
Dried fruit ℔s	107,398	206,212	443,515
Apples brls	19	565	288,360
Broom Corn ℔s	3,000	176,123	215
Millstuff ℔s	175,407	1,212,838	40,580
Lead ℔s	116,000	573,869	1,477,457
Coalons	1,200	6,348	629,136
			2,030

SHIPMENTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.*

	Week ending Feb. 21, 1863.	Since Jan. 1, 1863.	Same time, 1862.
Flour brls	4,979	26,751	116,198
Wheat, bu	544	16,596	27,726
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	19,104
Oats bu	37,523	122,899	12,452
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	569
Barley, bu	700	10,599	17,476
Seeds, ℔s	71,920	1,240,717	779,589
Potatoes, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	180	2,579	34,553
Pork, brls	369	16,746	21,490
Cut Meats, ℔s	3,051,366	27,070,476	17,958,013
Lard, ℔s	1,351,977	16,638,679	13,746,887
Tallow, ℔s	12,780	1,308,927	1,258,286
Live Hogs, no.	8,571	75,013	61,168
Dressed Hogs, no	2,095	41,876	42,150
Beef Cattle, no.	3,970	25,906	7,863
Hides, ℔s	248,628	2,322,427	1,013,338
Wool, ℔s	16,608	80,833	125,956
Lumber, ft	2,018,734	21,284,793	8,118,720
Shingles, no	1,116,000	13,806,000	1,387,750
Lath, no	99,400	2,802,300	640,500
Timber, ft	....	4,725	6,000
Posts, no	....	1,691	26,975
Pickets, no	....	....	4,000
Staves, no	9,000	261,900	843,000
Salt, brls	1,352	20,568	20,614
Highwines, ga	1,352	6,822	8,895
Fish, pkgs	98	271	90
Butter, ℔s	700	227,992	574,501
Dried Fruit, ℔s	67,585	253,773	122,530
Apples, brls	467	3,005	333
Broom Corn, ℔s	....	36,680	245,226
Mill Stuffs, ℔s	....	2,450	1,622
Lead, ℔s	169,289	512,312	583,051
Coal, tons	80	687	1,754

* This does not include the shipments over the Michigan Central Railroad.

RECEIPTS SINCE SATURDAY.

	Flour. brls.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Bri'y. bu.
G & C U R R	266	6332	2087	4500	373	284
R I R R	768	1406	15800	2000	380	....
Ill C R R	888	5400	28460	1900	700	350
C B & Q R R	501	2100	24720	1900	1200	495
N W R R	1184	2643	280	5140	700	419
A & St L R R	1100	1397	12066	1281	1413	....
Total	5236	17453	83743	15531	5036	1478

	Grass Seed. ℔s.	Lard. ℔s.	Tallow. ℔s.	Live Hogs. No.	Dre's Hogs. No.	Beef C'tle. No.
G & C U R R	10010	....	....	60	150	56
R I R R	....	21460	....	1497	209	338
Ill C R R	45000	20120	10120	400	269	16
C B & Q R R	20034	32265	13801	2236	219	1234
N W R R	20050	....	....	50	1250	51
A & St L R R	1660	1860	....	377	63	203
Total	108734	86680	24031	4610	2282	1898

TO-DAY the advance in gold to 171 per cent. unsettled the general markets, and rendered them somewhat nervous and excited; but the improvement in produce was light compared with the advance in gold.

In Provisions, Lard responded to the market in New York, and prices advanced ¼@⅜c per ℔—with sales of about 5,000 trcs at 9⅞@10¼c—the bulk of the sales of prime steam and kettle being made at 10⅛@10⅜c. Bulk meats were quiet but firm at 5⅞c for Hams, loose—with sales of 7,000 pcs at that price. Shoulders were in request at 3¾c, but holders were asking 3⅞@4c. English Meats were in good demand and firm at $7.25@7.50 for Short Boneless Middles; 6⅛@6⅜c for Short Rib Middles; and 5⅞c for Cumberland Middles. Mess Pork was held at $14.00, without buyers, there being little or no inquiry.

The market for Dressed Hogs ruled about 10c higher—with sales at $4.30@5.25.

Live Hogs were in light supply and the market was quiet but firm, with light sales at $3.60@4.12½—the latter figure being paid for 35 well fatted, small-boned hogs averaging 250 ℔s.

Beef Cattle were in liberal supply, but the market was dull, with trifling sales at an average of $2.80@3.40.

Flour was in good demand and prices advanced about 10c per brl—with liberal sales at $6.50@8.12½ for winter and $5.75@6.50 for spring extras.

Wheat advanced 2c per bushel—with moderate activity at $1.34@1.36 for No 2 Red; $1.08@1.10 for Rejected Red; $1.20@1.23½c for No 1 Spring; and $1.09@1.10 for No 2 Spring—the market closing firm.

Corn advanced 1½@2c per bushel, but it closed quiet—with sales at 53@54½c for Mixed, and 43@45½c for Rejected in store. At the close Mixed was steady at 53½@54c.

Oats were dull and heavy—No 1 selling at 55½@57c. Rye was sold at 80c. Highwines were unsettled and the market declined 2c per gal—with sales of 200 brls at 47c. Seeds were steady at $6.75@7.00 for Clover, and $2.00@2.15 for Timothy.

Flour and Grain in Store in Chicago.

The following table exhibits the amount of flour, wheat and corn, in store to-day, compared with that in store a week ago, and the corresponding date last year:

	Feb. 24, 1863.	Feb. 16, 1863.	Feb. 25, 1862.
Flour	25,139	26,189	24,140
Wheat	1,484,345	1,529,734	1,145,099
Corn	2,213,094	2,026,864	1,356,088

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, 1863.

FREIGHTS—LAKE FREIGHTS—There is nothing doing in Lake Freights, vessel owners expecting unusually high rates at the opening, should the present prices of produce be sustained. The rumors of charters at 10c for Corn to Buffalo have not been authenticated. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. We quote as follows:

	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.	Flour.	Dres'd Hogs.
To New York	$1.40	$1.15	$1.05	$2.10	$1.35
To Boston	1.55	1.30	1.10	2.20	1.50
To Philadelphia	1.29	1.09	0.96½	1.95	1.25
To Baltimore	1.29	1.09	0.94½	1.85	1.30
To Pittsburgh	0.75	1.10	0.50	1.00	0.80
To Cincinnati	0.75	0.40	0.35	0.70	0.45
To Buffalo	0.75	0.61	0.55	1.10	0.85
To Montreal	1.17	0.99	0.75	1.25	1.17

PROVISIONS—The market for Provisions closes firm, with a strong upward tendency in consequence of the advance in the rates of gold.

BEEF—Nothing doing and market nominal at $10.00 for Mess and $11.00 for Extra Mess. There are no Beef Hams in market.

MESS PORK—The market for Mess Pork has ruled quiet, with sales during the week at $13.50@13.62½—holders at the close being firm at $14.00. Country brands have been sold at $12.00@12.25. The amount of Mess Pork made here foots up about 60,000 barrels.

PRIME MESS PORK—There is very little doing, and the market rules firm and nominal at $12.00.

ENGLISH MEATS—The offering are now very light, and the market closes firm at 7¼c for Short Boneless; 6¼@6⅜c for Short Rib, and 5⅜c for Cumberland Middles.

BULK MEATS—Hams are in good demand, and active at 5⅝c loose. Shoulders are held at 3¾@4c loose, with buyers at 3⅝c. There is nothing doing in Bulk Sides, except rough lots of Country, which have been sold at 5¼@5½c loose.

LARD—The market closes buoyant, and prices have advanced ⅜@⅝c per ℔—closing firm at 10@10¼c for prime Leaf.

GREASE—Yellow Grease is in good request at 7¼c, and White at 8¼c.

TO-DAY—The sales of Hog product were:—115 brls light country mess Pork at $12.25; 7,000 pcs city cured Bulk Hams at 5⅞c loose; 300 pcs Green Hams at 5¼c; 300 boxes Short Boneless Middles at 7¼c; 150 boxes light do at $7.25; 70 boxes Short Rib Middles at 6⅛c; 150 boxes do at 6⅜c; 100 boxes Cumberland Middles at 5⅞c; 500 trcs prime city steam Lard at 10⅛c; 220 trcs prime steam and kettle-rendered Leaf Lard (mostly steam) at 10⅛c; 700 trcs prime steam, in lots, at 10c; 325 trcs prime kettle, in lots, at 10c; 300 trcs prime Peoria steam Lard at 9⅞c; 200 trcs second brand prime city steam Leaf Lard at 9⅞c; 100 trcs Yellow Grease at 7¼c.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 3,229; received last week, 15,109; shipped, 2,095. Market closes buoyant, and prices have advanced about 10c per 100 ℔s. The sales were:

80 averaging	220 ℔s at		$4.40
13	260		5.00
13	110		4.10
10 dividing on	200	4.20	and 5.10
200	200	4.20	and 5.25
71	200	4.30	and 5.15
150	200	4.25	and 5.10
50	200	4.20	and 5.00
67	200	4.30	and 5.00
350	200	4.20	and 5.00
64	200	4.25	and 4.95
40	200	4.30	and 5.00

FLOUR—Received since Saturday, 5,236 brls; received last week, 14,148 brls; shipped, 4,979 brls. The demand for Flour is active, and the market closes buoyant and firm at an advance of 15@25c per brl. WINTER EXTRAS close at $6.50@7.00 for Red, and $7.25@8.25 for White Winter grades. SPRING EXTRAS are firm at $5.00@5.50 for good to choice, and $5.75@6.00 for medium to good. RYE FLOUR is steady at $5.00. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR is neglected—with light sales at $3.00 ⅌ 100 ℔s. CORN MEAL is firm at $20.00 for Bolted and $18.00 for Unbolted. MILLSTUFFS are firm at $12.50@13.00 for Bran and $18.00@25.00 for Middlings.

TO-DAY Flour advanced about 10c ⅌ brl. Sales were: 100 brls "Carlinville" white winter at $7.75; 50 brls good White Winter at $7.50; 50 brls choice White winter at $8.12½; 100 brls Red winter extra at $6.50; 150 brls choice spring extra at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.30; 100 brls "Abbott Mills" and 100 brls "Ceresco" do at $6.00; 500 brls "Lockport Hydraulic," 400 brls "Excelsior," and 500 brls "Tipton" do—all on p. t.; 1,000 brls Weedy spring extra at $5.00; 1,000 brls do at $4.60; 47 brls Rye Flour at $5.00; 10 tons Bran in bulk on track at $12.50.

WHEAT—Received since Saturday, 17,453; received last week, 91,889 bu.; shipped, 544 bu. The wheat market during the week has ruled quiet, and notwithstanding the extraordinary advance in gold, the improvement in wheat is only about 2c per bushel. The following table shows the prices paid for the leading grades during the past week:

	No. 2 Red.	No. 1 Spring.	No. 2 Spring.
Feb. 18th	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 19th	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 20th	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 21st	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 24th	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TO-DAY, as will be seen from the above, the market advanced about 2c per bushel over the quotations of Saturday. Sales were: WINTER—3,000 bu No 2 Red in store at $1.36; 2,000 bu do at $1.34; 1,000 bu Rejected Red at $1.09; 2,000 bu do at $1.1[illegible]. SPRING—2,000 bu No 1 (in M. & S's) at $1.22½; 2,000 bu do at $1.23; 4,100 bu do (in M. & A's) at $1.23½; 1,000 bu do (in Newberry's) at $1.22½; 4,000 bu do (in M. & S's) at $1.22; 1,000 bu do at $1.21; 1,500 bu No. 2 Spring (in M. & A's) at $1.10; 3,500 bu do at $1.09½; 3,000 bu do at $1.09; 1,100 bu do (in A. D. & Co's) at $1.09½; 3,000 bu do at $1.09½c; 2,000 bu do at $1.09; 4,000 bu do (in W. W. and E. & S's) at $1.08½; 3,000 bu do (in A. D. & Co's) at $1.09; 5,000 bu do (in A. D. & Co's, M. & A's, and N's) all at $1.09½c; 1,300 bu rejected Spring (in M. & S's) at 90c; 1,200 bu do (in N's) at 89c; 1,000 bu do (in A. D. & Co's) at 88½c; 400 bu do (in A. D. & Co's) at 90c; 400 bu do at 87c; 1,600 bu do (in F. & T's) and 1,600 bu do (in S. B. & Co's) at 88c.

CORN—Received since Saturday, 83,743 bu; received last week, 219,610 bu; shipped, none; The market closes firm, but during the week it ruled quiet and easier. The following table shows the range of prices paid each day since the date of our last weekly review:

	Mixed Corn.	Rejected Corn.
Feb. 18	53@54½	43@45½
" 19	53@54½	44@44½
" 20	50@53½	44½@45
" 21	51@52½	44@45
" 24	53@54½	43@45½

TO-DAY the market opened at an advance of 1½@2c, but closed quiet. Sales were: 34,000 bu Mixed Corn in store at 54c; 1,000 bu do at 54½c; 2,000 bu do at 53½c; 28,000 bu do at 53½c; 10,000 bu do at 53½c; 25,000 bu do at 53c; 5,000 bu Rejected at 45c; 3,000 bu do at 45½c.

OATS—Received since Saturday, 15,531 bu; received last week, 129,391 bu; shipped last week, 37,523 bu. The market closes dull. Sales TO-DAY were: 10,000 bu fresh receipts No. 1 in store at 57c; 1,000 bu do at 56c; 5,000 bu do (winter receipts on North Side) at 55½c; 220 burlaps Oats at 69c del., including sacks.

RYE—Received since Saturday, 5,036 bu; received last week, 28,323 bu; shipped last week, none. The demand during the week has been light, and we note a decline of 3@3½c per bushel. Sales TO-DAY were: 6,500 bushels No. 1 in store at 80c.

BARLEY—Received since Saturday, 1,478 bu; received last week, 10,635 bu; shipped, 700 bu. The market closes quiet and a shade easier on common grades; but good samples are still held firmly at $1.35@1.50 per bu. Common to medium grades sell at 90c@$1.30. TO-DAY the sales were:—130 sks fair at $1.35 on track.

ALCOHOL—The market is quiet and nominal at 98c@$1.00 ⅌ gal.

ASHES—Potashes are selling at $7.00 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

BEANS—The demand is light and the market quiet and firm at $1.75@2.00 for common to fair, and $2.00@2.30 for fair to choice.

BAGGING—The market for all kinds of grain bags are firm, with a strong upward tendency. We quote:

Stark Mills A	75
Lewiston Mills A	65
Ridgewood "	60
Monitor "	50
Burlaps, four bu	36
" two bu	20@28
Gunnies, two bu	28
" four bu	40
Flour Sacks, ½ brls	45
" ¼ brls	20@25
" ⅛	15
" 1-16	9

BUTTER—There is a good shipping demand for Butter and the market is firm. We quote:

Choice Table Butter	18c
" Shipping "	16½@17c
Medium grades	14@15c

BROOM CORN—Quiet at $125.00@130.00 ⅌ ton, for good to choice medium $90.00@100.00 ⅌ ton.

COOPERAGE—There has been a better inquiry for Pork Barrels during the week. We quote:

Pork Barrels	$1.10@1.17½
Lard Tierces	1.35@1.40
Whisky Barrels	1.50@1.60
Flour Barrels, flat hoop	0.45
Flour Barrels, round hoop	0.50
Lard Kegs	0.60@0.70
Butter Kegs	0.75@0.80
Tight Barrel Staves and Headings	14.00@15.00
Flour Barrel Staves and Square Headings	9.00@9.50
Flour Barrel Staves and Circle Headings	10.00@10.50
Flat Hoops	5.00@6.00
Hickory Poles, for tight barrels	25.00@30.00
Hickory Poles, for flour barrels	10.00@12.00

TO-DAY the sales were:—600 Lard Tierces at $1.40 del; 120 do at $1.35 del; 30 Pork Barrels at $1.12½ del; 116 do at $1.14 del, 210 do at $1.17½ del; 200 do at $1.15 del.

CHEESE—The market remains steady and firm. We quote:

Hamburg	15@[illegible]
Western Reserve	14@[illegible]
Illinois	12@13

COAL—The market is steady at former quotations:

Briar Hill ⅌ ton	$9.00
Erie	9.00
Willowbank	9.00
Chippewa	9.00
Ormsby	9.00
Blossburgh	10.00
Scranton	10.00
Lehigh	15.00
Illinois	6.50@7.00

FURS—The market remains quiet. We give the following as the current quotations for prime stock:

Mink, prime	$2.50@3.50
Coon, "	[illegible]
Muskrats, "	[illegible]
Red Fox, "	1.25@1.75
Gray Fox, "	[illegible]
Oppossum, "	[illegible]
Otter, "	3.00@4.50
Beaver, " ⅌ ℔	1.00@1.75

FRUIT—DOMESTIC—Green Apples are steady and without change. Dried Apples firm and in good demand. Dried Peaches steady. FOREIGN—Raisins firm with a strong upward tendency. Currants firm. Almonds steady. Sales were: 2,200 ℔s prime New York Dried Apples at 6¾c; 314 ℔s Michigan do at 6¼c. We quote:

Apples, ⅌ brl	$2.00	@ 3.00
Prime N. Y. apples, ⅌ ℔	5½	@ 6¼
Ohio and Michigan	5½	@ 6¼
Common dried apples	5	@ 6
Unpared peaches	7¾	@ 8¼
Pared "	17	@ 18
Raisins—Layers ⅌ box new	4.87½	@ 5.00
" M. R. " "	4.75	@ 4.87½
" Keg, ⅌ ℔	8¼	@ 8¾
Currants, ⅌ ℔ old	14½	@ 15¼
" ⅌ ℔ new	17½	@ 18½
Almonds, ⅌ ℔ soft	[illegible]	[illegible]
" hard	15	@ 17

FISH—Whitefish are in good demand, and the market is a shade firmer, with sales to-day of 100 pkgs at the inside figure. Trout a shade firmer. Codfish scarce and 25c higher. Mackerel firm. We quote:

No. 1 Whitefish, hf brls	$4.37½	@4.62½
No. 2 Whitefish, hf brls	4.25	@ 4.50
No. 1 Trout, hf brls	4.37½	@4.62½
Codfish, ⅌ 100 ℔s	6.00	@ 6.50
Pickled Herring, old	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " new	6.50	@ 7.00
No. 1 Mackerel, brls	12.00	[illegible]
" " hf brls	7.00	@ 7.50
No. 2 " brls	10.50	@ 11.50
" " hf brls	5.75	@ 6.25
" " kits	2.00	@ 2.25
Dried Herring ⅌ box	45	@ 65

HIDES—The market closes firm, at the following quotations:

Dry Flint	18@18½
Dry Salted	15½@16
Green Cured Hides	8¼@9
Calf and Kip Skins	13
Fresh Pelts	$1.75@3.00

HIGHWINES—The market during the week has been very much unsettled and nervous in consequence of the announcement that Congress would not pass any additional tax.

TO-DAY: The sales were as follows:—300 brls at 47c; 45 brls rye highwines at 60c.

IRON—The market continues active without any essential change since our last. We quote:

Flat Bar, Sable	4¾@5
Flat Bar, Charcoal	5@5¼
Horse Shoe Iron	[illegible]
Sheet Iron	[illegible]
Sheet Iron, Charcoal	[illegible]
Norway Nail Rods	[illegible]
Plow Steel	[illegible]
Round and Square, Sable	[illegible]
Round and Square, Charcoal	[illegible]
Cast Steel	[illegible]
Spring Steel	[illegible]

KEROSENE—Market more active and firm at 40c for dark and 45c for prime white oil.

LEATHER—For all descriptions there is an active demand and the market has improved. Harness leather has advanced 1½@2c; Spanish Sole is light better. The stock is light. We quote:

Harness oak ⅌ ℔	40@43c	Fr. Kip h'vy, to light	1.00@1.25
do hemlock	37c	Spanish Sole hemlock	22@24c
Collar ⅌ foot	20c	Good damed.	22@24c
Upper	22@25c	Slaughter oak	28@30c
Bridle ⅌ ℔	32@35c	do hemlock	22@24c
Line	32@35c		
Domes. Calf	80@100c		
Domes. Kip	60@80c		

NAILS—The market is active—closing firm, with a strong upward tendency. The stock is becoming reduced. We quote:

10 to 60d, ⅌ keg	$5.00
8d, ⅌ keg	5.25
6d, ⅌ keg	5.25
5d and 4d, ⅌ keg	5.75
3d, ⅌ keg	6.25
3d, fine blued, ⅌ keg	7.25
Cut Spikes, ⅌ keg	5.25
Clinch	7.50

NAVAL STORES AND OILS—Spirits of Turpentine are scarce and selling at $4.25 per gallon, or about $175.00 per bbl. Cordage firm. Linseed Oil is in active demand and buoyant—closing firm at an advance of 12@15c. Lard Oil is a shade firmer at 85c for Chicago and 95c for Cincinnati. Whale Oil unchanged. We quote:

NAVAL STORES—		Oakum	5.50@6.00
Spirits turpentine	4.25	Manilla Rope	19@20
Tar Wilmington	20.00	Tar'd hemp Rope	17@19
Do. Missouri	15.00@20.00	OILS—	
Pitch	20.00	No 1 Lard oil	85@95
Rosin	22.00	Whale Oil	1.05@1.10
		Linseed, raw	1.45
		" Boiled	1.50

POWDER AND SHOT—Market quiet but firm. We quote:

Shot bags of 25 ℔s	[illegible]
Buck shot of 25 ℔s	[illegible]
Lead ⅌ ℔	9½@10c
FFF Powder, ⅌ keg	8.00@9.00
Blasting Powder, ⅌ keg	7.00

SALTPETRE—Market firm. We continue to quote:

Commercial	13¾
Good	15
Strictly pure	24

SALT—The market for Domestic Fine is active and firm at $2.25; but Coarse is neglected. Foreign Salt is steady at $1.70@1.75 for Ground Alum, and $1.10 for Turk's Island. We quote:

DOMESTIC—Fine	$2.25
" Coarse	2.10@2.25
" Ground Solar	2.00@2.25
" Dairy, with sacks	4.00
" " without sacks	3.00
FOREIGN—G. A. ⅌ sack of 210 ℔s	1.70@1.75
" Turk's Island, ⅌ 140 ℔s	1.10

SEEDS—CLOVER—Prime is held at $7.00, with but a limited inquiry. TIMOTHY—The stock is [illegible]—In good demand at $2.00@2.25. Some choice samples have been sold as high as $2.30.

TO-DAY the sales were:—100 bgs prime Timothy Seed at $2.12½; 300 bgs do at $2.15; 225 bgs do at $2.00; 60 bu good Clover Seed at $6.75; 10 bu do at $7.00.

TALLOW—In good demand and firm at 10c for prime city—holders asking 10½c.

WOODEN WARE—Firm and without essential change. We quote:

Churns No. 1	12.00	Do clothes	7.50@8.50
do No. 2	11.00	Pails, 2 hoop, ⅌ doz	2.37½@2.50
do No. 3	10.00	do 3 hoop	2.62½@2.75
do No. 4	9.00	Tubs, nests of 3	3.62½@3.87½
Brooms, ⅌ doz	1.75@3.00	do No. 1 ⅌ doz	10.50@10.75
Washboards ⅌ doz	2.50@2.75	do No. 2	9.25@9.75
Market Baskets willow	4.00@4.50	do No. 3	8.00@8.25

WINES AND LIQUORS—We quote:

BRANDY—		Sherry	75@3.50
Otard	5.50@7.00	Claret	75
Seignette	4.50	Burgundy	[illegible]
Rastean	5.75	Port	75@3.50
Martells	5.50@7.00	Port Juice	2.50
Hennessey	4.50@7.00	ALE AND PORTER—	
New York	50@60c	Allsopp's E.I. Pale Ale, pts	2.25
GIN—		Muir's Scth	2.25
Swan	1.50	Campbell's	2.25
Schiedam	1.25@1.75	Younger's Alloa	2.30
Domestic	50@60c	Barclay's London Porter, qts	2.25
WHISKY—		Bass do	2.50
Irish Imp'td	2.50	Hibbarts do	[illegible]
do domestic	75	Chicago Bottled Ale, qts	1.75
Scotch Imp'td	2.50	do pts	1.37½
do domestic	75	do Porter, qts	1.75
RUM—		do pts	1.37½
St. Croix domestic	60		
do imported	1.25@1.50		
N. England	60@1.00		
WINES—			
Madeira	75@3.50		

CHICAGO GROCERY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, 1863.

During the past week, the Grocery market has been characterized with an unusual degree of activity and buoyancy, and prices of all leading articles have materially advanced. The interior and upper Mississippi trade have been purchasing freely, and our jobbers report that they have never before seen so active a trade as at the present season.

Raw Sugars are in active demand, but the supply is light, and the market closes firm at an advance of fully ½c. Refined goods, owing to the advance of gold to 71 per cent., have taken a start and close firm at an improvement of ½c—holders evincing no disposition to press sales. Molasses are in active request, and may be quoted fully 5c higher. Some brands are scarce, and it is with difficulty that orders can be filled. Rice is steady and without material change. Spices firm. Coffee has advanced fully ½c—being firmly held at 33@34½c for Rio. Prime samples are stiff at 35c. Teas are in active demand and the finer qualities of greens may be quoted 5c higher—the market closing firm. Tobaccos firm. Starch unchanged. We give closing prices as follows:

SUGARS—	
New Orleans prime to choice	[illegible]
Cuba—Fair to choice	[illegible]
Porto Rico—Fair to choice	[illegible]
N. Y. Refined—Powdered and granulated	[illegible]
White coffee, A	[illegible]
Yellow coffee, B	[illegible]
Yellow coffee, C	[illegible]
MOLASSES—	
Belcher's Sugar House	[illegible]
N. Y. Sugar House	[illegible]
N. Y. Syrups	[illegible]
Golden Syrup	[illegible]
Sorghum	[illegible]
Do refined	[illegible]
COFFEES—	
Rio	[illegible]
O. G. Java	[illegible]
RICE—	
Patna	[illegible]
Rangoon	[illegible]
SPICES—	
Cassia	[illegible]
Pepper	[illegible]
Pimento	[illegible]
Cloves	[illegible]
Nutmegs	[illegible]
TEAS—	
GREEN—Fine Young Hyson	[illegible]
" Gunpowder	[illegible]
BLACK—Fine Souchong	[illegible]
" Oolongs	[illegible]
TOBACCOS—	
Missouri and Kentucky 8s	[illegible]
"	[illegible]
"	[illegible]
"	[illegible]
"	[illegible]
Natural Leaf Twist, 1 ℔	[illegible]
SOAPS—	
Babbitt's	[illegible]
Oakley's German Erasive	[illegible]
New York Chemical	[illegible]
Austrian	[illegible]
Emory's Erasive	[illegible]
Extra	[illegible]
Common Bar	[illegible]
STARCH—	
Kingsford's pure	8@[illegible]
Silver Gloss	9@[illegible]
Pudding	9@[illegible]
Ottawa pure	[illegible]
Ottawa corn	[illegible]
SALERATUS—	
Babbitt's best	[illegible]
Babbitt's pure	[illegible]
Deland's Chemical	[illegible]
Deland's Healthy	[illegible]
CANDLES—	
Ex-Summer pressed	13@13½
Stearine	15@16
Star No. 1	20@21
Star No. 2	18@19

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, 1863.

The advance in the rates of gold and the continued high price of cotton during the week has rendered the market for Dry Goods more active and buoyant, and prices have again advanced materially—closing with an upward tendency.

In New York the stocks are still unusually light, it being asserted on good authority that there are less than 500 bales of heavy sheeting left in first hands. Bleached goods have advanced there 5@7½c per yard, and printed delaines close 2½c per yard above former prices. Stripes, ticks and denims have undergone no material change; but the market is firm at former figures.

Here the wholesale houses are receiving their spring stocks, and trade is unusually brisk. Prices continue lower than those ruling in the East, and country merchants find it much to their profit to purchase in Chicago over those of any other mart in the country.

Below will be found the ruling quotations to-day in this market for staple dry goods:

HEAVY SHEETINGS.	
Stark Mills, A	42 c
Indian Head	42 c
Medford	41 c
Golden Ridge	35 c
Rock Head	35 c
Trenton	37½c
Lockville	35 c
FINE SHEETINGS.	
Farmers, 3-4	22½c
Wamsutta, 3-4	25 c
Ocean, 7-8	25 c
Baltic, 4-4	35 c
Indian Orchard, W.	37½c
Harrison's, 4-4	35 c
Rockdale, 40 in	40 c
COTTON CASSIMERES.	
Plow, Loom & Anvil	65 c
Farmers and Mechanics	65 c
Decotah Plaid	60 c
Heavy Twills	57½c
Sokoko Plaids	55 c
Cumb. Mixtures	57½c
DENIMS.	
Fillmore	35 c
Albany	30 c
Charter Oak	30 c
Bristol	30 c
Hartford	30 c
Madison	31 c
Village Green	37½c
Hillsboro	42½c
Zouave	45 c
Haymakers	50 c
STRIPES.	
Falls, 3-3	32 c
Falls, 6-3	32½c
Arasapha, 3-3	32 c
Arasapha, 6-3	37½c
Roanoke	32 c
Penn Treaty	34 c
TICKS.	
Accomac	35 c
Albany	27½@30c
Indian Head	50 c
Manchester	32½c
Thorndike	40 c
Arasapha	42½c
Manhattan, C C	52½c
Conestoga	50 c
CHECKS.	
Delaware	35 c
Village Green	37½c
Lancaster	37½c
Richmond	30 c
East River	31 c
Union	32½c
CORSET JEANS.	
Lewiston	[illegible]
Glasgow	27½@30c
Pemberton	28½@30c
CAMBRIC.	
Waverly	22½c
Paper Cambric	24 c
DELAINES.	
Pacific	30 c
Hamilton	30 c
Manchester	30 c
Seconds	27½c
THREADS.	
J. & P. Coates, ⅌ doz	$1.25
Stuarts	1.00
Willimantic	1.00
Stafford Bros	1.00
Pittman's, 100 yds	50 c
Victoria	15 c
White skein	1.50
Assorted skein	1.60
BLEACHED.	
Derby, 3-4	17½c
Jasper, 3-4	17½c
Tunxis, 3-4	17½c
Adams, 3-4	20 c
Lewis River	30 c
Wood River, 7-8	30 c
Lonsdale 4-4	37½c
White Rock	38½c
PRINTS.	
Merrimack	20@22½c
Sprague's	20@22½c
Richmond	20 c
Boylston	20 c
Conestoga	21½c
Dorchester	22 c
Granite	22 c
Dutchess, B	20 c
Naumkeag	20 c
Pemberton	20 c
City Mills	22 c
Madison	20 c
Montville	20 c
BATTS.	
Chicago	$14.00
Heavy	21.50
WORSTED BRAID	1.20
COTTON YARN	1.00
TWINE	90@1.00
KY. JEANS	[illegible]
SATINETS	50@1.00
FANCY WOOL CASSIMERES	75@1.75

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending Feb. 24, 1863.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, 1863.

BEEF CATTLE—Supply liberal and market dull. Sales were:

Blye sold Burnside 8 head coarse grade steers, averaging 1,250 ℔s, at $2.85.

Vandora sold Kohn 50 head good shipping steers, averaging 1,260 ℔s, at $3.40; 18 coarse grade Steers and cows averaging 1,050 ℔s, at $2.50.

HOGS—Market quiet but firm. Sales were:

Hogs.	Av.	Price.	Hogs.	Av.	Price.
33	250	$3.72½	[illegible]	218	$3.60
22	220	4.00	400	200	3.85
111	202	4.25			

The lot of 400 were still fed.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

For the Week Ending Feb. 24, 1863.

TUESDAY EVENING, February 24, 1863.

The Lumber Trade continues, as is usual at this season of the year very quiet, and the transactions are light. This, however, does not prevent those interested in Lumber from watching the gradual advance which is taking place in gold, or rather the depreciation in currency, and the result is that the prices of lumber are put up accordingly. Common boards and fencing are generally held at $15.00; but there are some dealers still supplying their customers at $13.00. Shingles are firm at former prices. Lath firm. We quote:

LUMBER—First Clear, per 1,000 ft	$35.00@40.00
Second Clear, " "	[illegible]
Third Clear, " "	[illegible]
Stock Boards	17.00@[illegible]
Box or Select Boards	15.00@[illegible]
Common Boards	13.00@15.00
Cull Boards	11.00@12.00
Fencing	14.00@15.00
First Clear Flooring, rough	26.00@[illegible]
Second Clear do do	23.00@[illegible]
Common do do	20.00@[illegible]
Siding Clear, dressed	13.00@15.00
" Common do	13.00@[illegible]
Long Joists	17.00@25.00
Shaved Shingles, A ⅌ M.	[illegible]
do do No. 1	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, A	[illegible]
do do No. 1	2.00@[illegible]
Lath, ⅌ 1,000 pcs	2.75@3.00
Posts, ⅌ 100	10.00@15.00
Pickets	12.00@[illegible]

CHICAGO DRUG MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, 1863.

The Drug trade continues active and all leading articles are firmly held at quotations. The only change we note this week is in Castor Oil, which is about 10c higher. We quote:

Aloes, Socotrine, ⅌ ℔	90@1.00	Gum Trag	45
Alum	4½@5	" Shelac	[illegible]
Annatto	25	" Trag flake	[illegible]
Arsenic pow.	8@10	" Myrrh	40@45
Arr'w R't Jam.	35	Ipecac	[illegible]
do Ber.	35	Indigo	1.40@1.60
Bal. Copaiva	85	Iodine	5.25@5.50
Bal. Tolu	1.00	Iodide potas.	4.25@4.50
Bi-carb Soda	6@6¼	Jalap	[illegible]
Bi-cro Potash	35	Juniper Ber.	10
Borax refined	35	Oil, Castor	2.25@2.40
Camphor do	1.40	Opium	10.25@10.50
Copperas Am.	3@3½	Quicksilver	90@1.00
Cream Tartar	60@65	Quinine	3.50@3.75
Cubebs	35	Sal Soda	4@4½
		Vitriol blue	17@18

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—COTTON—More active and decidedly firmer at 91@91½c.

FLOUR—Excited by the large advance in gold, and prices advanced 10@15c—$7.75@8.00 for extra state; $8.05@8.30 for choice do; $7.25@7.50 for super western; $7.85@8.25 for common to medium extra western; $8.00@8.50 for extra round hoop Ohio, and $8.50@9.00 for trade brands—closing quiet and scarcely so firm.

GRAIN—Wheat opened 2@3c better but much excited at the close however, and buyers were unwilling to pay the advance. Chicago spring at $1.46@1.60; Milwaukee club at $1.55@1.73; winter red Illinois at $1.75. Corn active and 1@2c higher; 96@100c for sound; 88@98c for unsound, and $1.00 for common western yellow. Oats more active and decidedly better at 78@80c.

GROCERIES—Coffee more active and very firm. Rio 33½c. Sugar ½@½c better and more doing at 11½@12½c for New Orleans; 10½@11c for Muscovado. Molasses firm; New Orleans 48@52c; 20 hhds old crop Porto Rico at 48c.

PROVISIONS—Pork market a shade firmer with good demand at $15.00@15.25 for old mess; $11.75@12.75 for old and new prime; $15.00@17.50 for new prime mess, including 2,000 brls new mess for May and June at $16.87½. Beef quiet and steady. Dressed hogs a shade firmer at 6¼@6¾c. Bacon sides less active but a shade firmer, at 7½@8c for western Cumberland; 8½c for western long ribbed; 8¼@8⅝c for do short ribbed; 8¾c for do long clear, and 9⅜@9½c for do short clear. Lard more active and firmer at 12@12½c, including 1,500 brls, April, May and June, at 12c. Cheese a shade firmer at 12@16c.

New York Cattle Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, Feb. 24, 1863.

BEEF CATTLE—First quality, $10.00@11.00; ordinary, $8.00@9.50; common, $7.00@8.00; inferior, $6.50.

COWS AND CALVES—First quality, $45.00@55.00; ordinary, $40.00@45.00; common, $30.00@35.00; inferior, $25.00@28.00.

VEAL CALVES—First quality, $6.50@7.00; ordinary, $5.50@6.00; common, $5.00@5.50; inferior, $4.00@4.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Extra, $7.50@9.00; prime quality, $6.50@7.50; ordinary, $5.50@6.00; common $4.75@5.00; inferior, $4.00@4.50.

SWINE—Corn fed, heavy, 5¾@6c; corn fed, light and medium, 5½@5¾c; still fed, 4¾@5¼c.

The receipts were as follows: Beeves, 4,600; cows, 127; veal calves, 167; sheep and lambs, 9,000; no swine.

Reliable Railroad Time Table.

Hereafter trains will leave and arrive at Chicago, as follows:

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Detroit & N. Y. Express	*6:00 a. m.	*10:15 p. m.
Night Express	†6:30 p. m.	‡11:00 a. m.
MICH. CENT.—CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE.		
Morning Express	*6:00 a. m.	*10:15 p. m.
Night Express	†6:30 p. m.	‡10:00 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—TOLEDO LINE.		
Mail	*5:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
New York Express	*8:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	*6:30 p. m.	†10:00 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DETROIT LINE.		
Mail	*5:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
Express via Adrian	†7:00 p. m.	†12:00 p. m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE.		
Mail Train	*8:00 a. m.	*10:30 p. m.
Night Express	*9:10 p. m.	*12:00 m.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Day Express	*6:00 a. m.	*6:30 p. m.
Night Passenger	*6:30 p. m.	*10:00 a. m.
Valparaiso Accom'n	*3:00 p. m.	*9:00 a. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*8:30 a. m.	*9:30 p. m.
Night Passenger	*8:00 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
Urbana Accommodation (Saturdays only)	4:00 p. m.	
Hyde Park Train	*6:40 a. m.	*8:00 a. m.
" "	*12:00 m.	*1:30 p. m.
" "	*3:45 p. m.	[illegible]
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Mail Passenger	*9:00 a. m.	*9:10 p. m.
Night Passenger	*9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Joliet & Wilmington Accommodation	*4:50 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	*10:00 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Joliet Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*9:00 a. m.
Night Express	*11:15 p. m.	*6:45 a. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	*10:00 a. m.	*5:50 p. m.
Night Express	*11:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*8:30 a. m.
CHICAGO AND GALENA UNION.		
Fulton Passenger	*9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Fulton Passenger	*11:30 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Freeport Passenger	*9:00 a. m.	*3:45 p. m.
Freeport Passenger	*11:30 p. m.	*6:45 a. m.
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	*4:00 p. m.	*11:10 a. m.
Geneva	*5:30 p. m.	*8:45 a. m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.		
Express	*11:30 a. m.	*5:45 p. m.
Night Accommodation	*11:30 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Waukegan	*5:00 p. m.	*8:45 a. m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Tuesday, Feb. 24th, by the Rev. A. L. Brooks, at the residence of the bride's father, Francis S. Corey, 427 West Lake street, JOHN B. DRAKE, of the Tremont House, to Miss JOSIE C. COREY.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

DIED.

In this city, Feb. 24th, of asthma, JOHN SKELTON, aged 69 years.

Funeral from his residence, Madison street, between Reuben and Pauline streets, Thursday, Feb. 26th, at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

In this city, on Monday, January 23d, of congestion of the brain, JAMES H. MOORE, eldest son of Edson and Harriet S. Moore, of the Eagle Hotel, aged 16 years, 11 months and 16 days.

Funeral to take place at 2 o'clock P. M. to-day, (Wednesday.) Friends are invited to attend.

☞ Syracuse and Auburn (N. Y.) papers please copy.

In St. Louis, Feb. 23d, A. A. RHODS, of Company B, Chicago Light Artillery, aged 20 years and 2 months.

Funeral February 26th, at the corner of Throop and Van Buren streets. Friends of the company are invited to attend.

In Ross, Lake county, Ind., Mrs. ALMEDA TUCKER, wife of Jeremiah L. Tucker, aged 38 years, 9 months and 18 days.

In this city, at 5 o'clock, A. M., Feb. 24th, 1863, M. A. NEEF, aged 45 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 342 Wabash avenue, on Thursday, Feb. 26th, at 2½ o'clock, P. M.

Those who have lived long in Chicago, and knew Mr. Neef well, will read the announcement of his death, with more than usual sadness. Few men have more of those qualities which attach friends strongly, or of those gifts which fit men to excel in life, than Mr. Neef. He possessed remarkable clearness and vigor of thought, felt a deep admiration for all the human intellect has achieved that is high or grand, and manifested always a true appreciation and love of all that is finest and best in art and literature. His standard of character and life was high, and with a native nobleness of disposition, he possessed great strength and firmness of purpose. He had a nice sense of honor, and a fidelity to right that insisted upon exact and thorough integrity in all dealings, and scorned meanness and deceit. Free himself from all affectation and incapable of hypocrisy, he could tolerate neither pretence or cant in others. Manly, true, and generous in all his intercourse, of an affectionate and genial disposition, and endowed with rare gifts of wit and humor, he was especially happy and attractive in social life. With great self-reliance, and natural cheerfulness, he was seldom, if ever, heard to complain of the hardships or troubles of life, and preserved through all misfortunes and afflictions the same contented and happy spirit. Though struggling for years against the disease which has at last ended his life, he bore his protracted sickness and sufferings with uncomplaining serenity and resignation, and as the end drew near, expressed an abiding confidence in the Divine Love, and passed away in full assurance of Christian hope.

ELECTROPATHY.
BRYAN HALL.
THREE FREE LECTURES.
DR. A. PAIGE,
The author and teacher of this new system of
MEDICAL ELECTRICITY,
Will lecture in Bryan Hall on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 27th, at 7½ o'clock, to Ladies and Gentlemen. Seats free.
Also, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 28th, at 2½ o'clock, to Ladies only; and at 7½ o'clock, SATURDAY EVENING, for Gentlemen only. Seats free.
These lectures will be on the philosophy and practical advantages of Electropathy, and will be introductory to the formation of a second class, in Chicago, for the instruction of the Ladies and Gentlemen who would avail themselves of the use of this potent agent, in the examination and cure of disease.
Dr. Paige has just concluded one course of instruction before his class in this city, and affected the cure of several cases of diseases pronounced incurable by other systems of practice extant, and, at the request of his friends, has been induced to remain for a few weeks with his partner, Dr. Morrell, at the Tremont House, to instruct another class, and to cure other diseases. Reception Rooms Nos. 59 and 60.
The Doctor's Second Class will meet at the Tremont House on Monday evening, March 2d, at 7½ o'clock.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH,
TWO NEW STEAM ENGINES.
One 12 by 20 inches—30 horse power.
One 10½ by 18 inches—20 horse power.
Each Engine has fly wheel, heater, force pump, check valve, and governor—built with collars.
Apply to JAMES WARNER, [illegible], or to SANFORD E. PERRY, 201 Washington street.

TAKEN UP—On Whiting street, on the 19th inst., a Black Horse, which the owner will find at John Shaw's, 2 Whiting street, and is requested to call, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

Amusements.
McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance [illegible]
The Manager takes pleasure in announcing an engagement with the renowned [illegible]
SENORITA ISABEL CUBAS,
who will appear in
TWO GRAND SPANISH DANCES
ASSISTED BY SENOR XIMENES.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25th, the performance will commence with the Farce of
I'VE WRITTEN TO BROWNE.
After which
BOKAZA CSARDAS, ...CUBAS and Senor Ximenes.
To be followed by the popular farce of
FOUNDED ON FACTS.
To conclude with
[illegible]

ARLINGTON, LEON & [illegible]
NIXON'S OPERA HOUSE,
Randolph st., bet. Sherman & [illegible] every evening, Feb. 23d, and every evening during the week.
The Monitors of Minstrelsy in New [illegible] New pieces: Aura Lee, When the Corn is [illegible] Love, Good Night, Darkies Refrain, [illegible] tation, Hen Convention, Burlesque [illegible] Baby Show, Pas de Fascination, [illegible] The Flower of the Flock, [illegible] New Shaking Feature, Carte de Visite [illegible]
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock. ADMISSION 25 CENTS. No half price.

Lecture Season.
YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.
The Young Men's Association would announce that the
EMINENT TRAGEDIAN,
JAMES E. MURDOCH
Will give an entertainment at
BRYAN HALL
THURSDAY EVENING, 26th,
At 8 o'clock.
CONSISTING OF
Readings and Recitations of [illegible] Dramatic and Poetic Selections.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.
ADMISSION [illegible] 50 Cents.
☞ Tickets for sale at the Book Stores.
[illegible] Chairman Lecture Committee.

GRAND GIFT CONCERT
AT THE
Great Western [illegible]
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
PROF. H. DE CLERQUE.
At Bryan Hall
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4th, 1863.
3,000 Gifts and 3,000 T[illegible]
BEING ONE GIFT TO EVERY TICKET.
ONE DOLLAR A TICKET.
[illegible]

Auction Sales.
225 BOXES FLINT GLASS WARE
AT AUCTION.
By RANKIN & LI[illegible]
On THURSDAY MORNING, Feb. 26, [illegible] we will sell at Salesroom [illegible] boxes best quality
FLINT GLASSWARE,
Consisting of Tumblers of all kinds, Goblets, Nappies and Covers, Sauce Plates, [illegible] Cans, Sugars, Creams, Salts, Beer Mugs, [illegible] etc.
ALSO—A lot of Yellow and [illegible]
RANKIN & L[illegible]

TRADE SALE OF [illegible]
AND NOTTINGHAM CROCKERY
AT AUCTION.
H. ALEXANDER, 107 and 109 [illegible] sell a complete assortment of [illegible] Trade, on THURSDAY, 26th inst., [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON
Will sell by Auction [illegible]
OIL PAINTINGS
Now on exhibition at
107 LAKE STREET,
On WEDNESDAY MORNING NEXT, at 10 o'clock.
Consisting of all that fine collection [illegible] Ancient Original Paintings, [illegible] to order for the proprietor, Mr. Wm. [illegible] York. There are no copies [illegible] others of the same high [illegible] They consist of fine [illegible] Williams, Barker of Bath, [illegible] F. Meadows, August [illegible] Stuart, Chapman, [illegible] fine examples [illegible] Schedoni, Van Harp, [illegible] laerts, Lucas Giordani, &c.
☞ Sale commence [illegible] o'clock A. M. on Wednesday [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON
Artizan's Bank, New York [illegible]
REAL ESTATE
AT AUCTION.
On THURSDAY, March 5th, at 11 [illegible] will sell at the north door of the Court [illegible] HENRY C. TANNER, Receiver [illegible] Bank, City of New York, the following [illegible] estate, formerly belonging to said [illegible] Lots one (1) to twenty (20) inclusive [illegible] (5), in Archer's Addition to Chicago, [illegible] being in the City of Chicago, Cook County, [illegible] of Illinois, and known as the Douglas [illegible] terms of sale are cash.
GILBERT & SAMPSON,
CHASE, STORRS & MUNSON, Att'ys.

GILBERT & SAMPSON
Trade sale of forty crates
FIRST QUALITY OF WHITE [illegible]
In open lots,
AT AUCTION.
On FRIDAY, February 27th, [illegible] o'clock A. M., we will sell at our [illegible] street, forty crates of James [illegible] White Granite Ware, being a [illegible] Dinner, Toilet, Breakfast and Tea [illegible] and other patterns. The crates will [illegible] sold in quantities to suit dealers. Country buyers wishing to attend [illegible] will find in this sale a good [illegible] Goods packed and shipped by [illegible] at a very small charge. [illegible] without reserve. [illegible] any time before the sale.

AUCTION SALE
BY HORNE & [illegible]
123 and 124 Dearborn street [illegible]
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25, [illegible]
will sell to the trade [illegible] Furniture, &c., &c.

REAL ESTATE AT [illegible]
GILBERT & SAMPSON,
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Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1863.

THE NEWS.

We have the details, again from rebel sources, of the loss of the gallant ram Queen of the West, briefly reported yesterday. The account is circumstantial, and only not conclusive in the light of past rebel achievements in the art of lying, whereof the late Charleston affair was a notable specimen. Nevertheless, the fears that the story may be true, preponderate, and cause a decided depression of feeling in loyal minds. We have no reference to the matter by our own news channels.

Matters at Vicksburg are progressing quietly. Work on the cut offs is being pushed. That by way of Lake Providence, opening a route for gunboats to Red River, is spoken of promisingly.

Our river news gives a thrilling incident in the escape of a Federal transport steamer from shore pirates just above Memphis. The details by our special reporter, and the Associated Press differ somewhat widely, but the main fact is the same in each.

There is no definite change yet reported in the aspect of the Finance Measure now before Congress. It is stated however that in the Conference Committee it has been decided to issue one hundred and fifty million more legal tender notes.

We give the creed of the Copperheads at Madison. A still sharper test is furnished in our dispatch from Michigan City.

The French army 8,000 strong is reported as menacing Sonora—a movement which is accepted as justifying the freshly accomplished results of the erection of a Territorial Government in our adjacent State of Arizona. Many believe the French Emperor means to strike at that part of our border.

Little Mac came on from New York with more speed than dignity at the peremptory summons from the Committee on the Conduct of the War, having expended his dignity in a foolish bravado dispatch which had only the effect to add sharpness to their first order. There is more behind in this case, the hearing whereof will astonish the country.

In another part of this issue we continue the publication of testimony from our soldiers in the field against the black-hearted peace men of the loyal States. Men of all parties in our volunteer army unite in a protest and warning Northern fire-in-the-rear men would do well to heed.

In Madison, yesterday, the Democrats held their State Convention to nominate a candidate for Chief Justice. The debates and loose expectorations of the august body are well put forth in our dispatch. The creed of a Wisconsin Democrat, which we give as set down by Sat. Clark, is so explicit that the brotherhood should cut it out and paste it in their hats. Judge Cothren, of the 5th circuit, was the nominee, and he will be defeated doubtless by the re-election of Judge Dixon, endorsed as an uncompromising Union man of Democratic antecedents, and so of course not within the pale established by Sat. Clark and his crew.

The noble American Relief Ship George Griswold, has reached her destination, and is possibly lying within hail of the latest issue of British neutrality in the shape of the 296. The Griswold's mission will do good, for mouths before filled with cursing against this country she will fill with bread. The general tone of our English cousins' sentiment had been liberally modified however, even before the Griswold arrived. She will aid in the same direction.

THE CONFISCATION BILL.

Elsewhere we give the Conscription Bill as passed by the Senate on the 17th inst. It passed the House Yesterday by a majority of 116 to 49, a result which will carry general satisfaction through all loyal communities. The amendments to the bill by the House are slight and cannot long retard its becoming a law. It is needed, and will be welcomed by all loyal men. It is not this time a call which shall leave it optional with men to weigh their love of country and advocacy of the war, to decide whether they will go or not. It is based on the right of the Government to the support of all its citizens. The exemptions are few. The line is rigidly drawn and the lot will fall on all alike. Now will come the sifting out of the Copperheads, this bill once in force. These gentlemen must come up to the support of the war or they must openly take issue with the Government. In the latter case, the end is sure, direct and speedy. Enough men are now to be put into the field to crush the rebellion in the field, and utterly extinguish home traitors. It will soon be the law of the land. It is interesting to note, in our special Washington dispatches, the complexion of the vote by which the triumph of loyalty in the House was reached.

☞ We only need to refer to some reliable treatise on elementary Arithmetic, in the hands of every school-boy, for the correction of an egregious blunder in a paragraph on currency in this column of our last issue. It pertains to the commonest rule of discount to ascertain the value of paper money when gold commands a premium, and our readers doubtless made their own corrections on the spot, but the blunder was for that reason none the less provoking and unnecessary.

FROM MICHIGAN CITY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Feb. 25.

The richest demonstration of the Union feeling, as opposed to the rage of the Copperheads, was made in this city last evening. A large Union meeting was held here, attended by a vast concourse of the best citizens of the place, and a delegation from Laporte. Rev. Messrs. Losier, Copp and Anderson spoke, and the enthusiasm was entense. It was stated at the opening of the meeting that there might be an alarm of fire, and that no one should be disturbed by it, as it was all understood. Sure enough, a barn belonging to the Copperheads, and already made notorious in the TRIBUNE as a rendezvous of the K. G. C.'s was fired, and excited Copperhead faces appeared at the hall door crying that the whole town was in danger.

It was announced that it was a Copperhead barn, from which, by the way, all combustible property had been removed, and its loss would not be felt by the city. So all stayed quiet, except the firemen, who, by the way, were unable, even with the most superhuman efforts, to save half a dozen Copperhead barns from burning. The meeting went on enthusiastically in the meantime.

Mr. Roberts' (Union) warehouse and the old Washington House were also fired, but were quickly extinguished. After the fire the meeting was larger and more enthusiastic than before. Resolutions of the strongest kind were passed with immense enthusiasm, and the butternut effort to break up the assembly was the best thing that could have occurred for us. The most perfect confidence may be reposed in the loyalty of Michigan City and Laporte county, [illegible] though there is a large K. G. C. [illegible] here may be found to be a [illegible] the Union side. If there is any [illegible] on the part of the snakes, you may trust in the heels of the stampers.